The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Ohio Campaign.

Morton and Noyes at Athens.

Speech of Indiana's War Governor.

The Ante-Bellum Democracy.

A Skillful Political Autopsy.

The People to Choose Between the Living and the Dead.

Record of Ex-Senator Allen.

Inconsistencies and Blunders.

Plain Words on the Salary Grab.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 24, 1873.

Senator Morton and Governor Noyes opened the Republican State campaign at Athens yesterday. The meeting was the largest political gathering ever seen in that locality. The front of the stand bore the motto, "Ohio welcomes Indiana's War Governer," and over the arched entrance to the campus of the Ohio University, where the meeting was held, were the words, "Noyes and Victory."

At half-past one, Hon. John Welch, President, called the meeting to order, and at once introduced Senator Morton. The Senator spoke from his chair, but was listened to with the closest attention and heard distinctly.

He began by saying that he came to present reasons why Republicans should not withdraw their confidence from their party, and why they should give it their support. All free governments, controlled by public opinion, find their people divided into parties more or less strong. New parties cannot be created by resolutions, but are the outgrowth of great events or new conditions, and are always ephemeral unless founded on some great principle which separates them from other parties. New parties are not necessary for new issues, for it is the duty of existing parties to grapple with them. Since last year nothing new in government or practice has been developed. President Grant's administration is becoming a greater success from year to year, and commands the increasing confidence of the nation. His Cabinet is able and faithful, and each department is well and skillfully managed. The affairs of the State of Ohio have been ably and faithfully administered by your nominee again before you for your suffrage. He comes fresh from the people, and but a little while back from the battlefield, upon which he testified to his faith by his blood. The most significant political event is the attempted reorganization of the Democratic party in Ohio, and other States, on the basis of its original principles. This movement is so general that no new party will soon take its place. It is, therefore, simply a choice between it and the Republican party. Whatever contributes to the defeat of the latter, adds to the success of the former. "To be or not to be—that is the question" that for two years has agitated the Democratic party. Many of the wisest and ablest Democrats believe that the war record of their party is too black to allow of victory; so last year they took for candidates for President and Vice President men who for many years have been the most bitter revilers and opponents of their party.

Mr. Groesbeck, who for years has been spitting on the Democratic party and declaring it unclean, but still rides on its platform, in a recent letter says: "I believe the historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last ten years, and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it would be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one." When the members of an organization are divided in opinion as to whether it can honorably continue to exist, or ought to be buried out of sight, it would seem that there should be but little ground for hesitation on the part of all men, who are not bound to that organization by prejudice or interest, in deciding to contribute in no respect to bring it into power.

A majority of the Democratic leaders in Ohio, after full deliberation, have determined to cling to the old organization, with all its crimes, follies and blunders upon its head; to stand by its record and its principles; and to renew the struggle for control of the government. The platform adopted by the Democratic party at Columbus declares that the party does not seek to revive dead issues, but stands by its principles which are suited to all times and circumstances. It makes no mention of what are dead issues, but in reaffirming its former principles, which it declares suited alike to all times and circumstances, it points to the future of the party as defined by its past. True, it says the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to secession and nullification, but this means no more than "Dear Sir" and "Your obedient servant," put in a letter to a stranger. The whole of the first resolution, in a mild form, reaffirms the doctrine of State rights, talks about the dangers of centralization, and clearly refers to, and reasserts the old Democratic doctrine, out of which secession and nullification logically and inevitably flow.

The nomination of ex-Senator Allen for Governor signifies that the party has rejected all ideas of progress and has returned to ante-bellum notions and principles. His nomination is a proclamation of the return to State rights Democracy with all the views in regard to slavery common to Senator Allen in his public life. It is a vain and futile attempt to ignore the war and all the mighty lessons of the past twelve years. To attempt this is as vain as the effort of the Saxon King to command the waves. To the statement that Mr. Allen was not in public life during the war, and not responsible for his party during that time, he would say that the course of the Democratic party was a logical sequence of the principles Mr. Allen has advocated during his whole life, and which he has been resurrected to represent.

But Allen, in 1863, made a speech in which he called our government a murderer, declared peace could never be maintained in the South, and that hundreds of thousands of negroes would come North and take the place of the soldiers murdered to give them room. The question need not be asked why he referred to the record and character of the Democratic party; he had no choice in the matter. The old party, with all its deformities, has thrust itself into the face of the nation demanding recognition. The Democratic party has done no good thing in the last twenty years, but has sinned continually. It is not only incapable of reform, as declared by Groesbeck, but scarcely makes a serious pretense of purpose in that direction. It has made dalliance with civil service reform; it may fondle the farmers movement; but these do not enter into the serious purpose of its life, which is to restore the Democratic party to power with its ancient principles, and set at defiance, as far as possible the march of events and the progress of the last twelve years.

The men who control the Democratic party, to-day, were educated in the belief that our government is but a compact or alliance between sovereign States; that slavery was the normal condition of the colored race; that the government had no constitutional power to prevent the secession of the Southern States or to repress the rebellion. They mourn the abolition of slavery; do not believe in the natural rights or capacity of the colored race; and abhor the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. They look upon the changes of the last ten years as the old party in Japan look upon Christianity and the civilization of Western Europe. These opinions crop out constantly in speeches, State papers, conventions and newspapers. Governor Hendricks in his inaugural said he would attempt to maintain friendly relations with the United States and preserve fraternal comity with other States, showing his view that he was Governor of a sovereign and independent State, which is the very spirit of the resolution of '98.

Last year's Presidential contest was, on the part of the Democracy, an attempt to gain a victory under false pretenses. They took Republican candidates and a Republican platform, and the Liberals thought they had captured the Democratic party. This year, the Democratic State platforms significantly ignore last year's acceptance of the situation, and declare that on all great questions they stand where they have always stood, and as, up to last year, they denied the validity of the amendments, and opposed colored suffrage, they have again placed themselves on that ground. The nation can have no faith in such masquerading politicians. Many Democrats resisted last year's coalition; among these was Senator Thurman.

Senator Morton then began a review of the Democratic State platform, declaring their position in regard to the public lands, ridiculous from the fact that when the Democrats were in power every proposition to donate public lands to actual settlers was rejected by them. Grants to railroads were inaugurated by Democrats, and grants to settlers by Republicans. On the subject of finance, the party has no policy whatever. Some oppose banks, others favor specie payment, others are for greenbacks. On the tariff they have no position that anybody is bound to respect. In 1860 they declared for a tariff for revenue, to give incidental protection to American manufactures. In 1872 they took a high protective candidate and put the tariff into each Congressional district, admitting that they were divided on the question. Now Ohio Democrats declare for free trade and make it an issue, when no Congressmen are to be elected. The uniform practice of Democratic Congressmen has been to vote for high protective duties on articles manufactured in their districts.

Passing then into a definition of the fundamental difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, Senator Morton declared that as the Democratic party had no financial or tariff policy, it took a position of blind opposition to the Republican party. The differences between these parties grow out of their different theories of the nature of government. The Democratic theory is embodied in resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, 1798 and 1799. These have been the bane of the nation, producing the doctrine of nullification and secession—the devil of our politics. Opposed to this theory, is the Republican view, that the government is formed by the people of the United States in their aggregate and primary capacity; that the government is one, and not thirty-seven sovereignties. The States have their rights by the agreement of the nation. When this idea is fully embodied all danger of centralization will pass away. The absurdity of the resolutions of '98 appears when we reflect that twenty-four out of thirty-seven States were made States by Congress. The territories out of which they were formed, save Texas, were the property of the United States and by the Constitution placed under the exclusive control of Congress and deprived of every attribute of sovereignty. Will any one deny that the rights of these twenty-four States, as States, are measured and guaranteed by the Constitution? The great strain upon our government has not been from any danger of centralization, but from denying to the government its constitutional powers to put down rebellion. The idea that we are a nation should be a plank in the platform of every party and be the central idea of American politics.

In answer to general charges against the present administration of corruption and bad management, he would present the actual state of affairs, the general unparalleled growth and development and prosperity of the nation, the peace, contentment, progress and elevation of the people. Exceptions among the farmers in the Northwest, because of the extortionate charge of railroads, exist, but Democratic politicians have no remedy for them. Since the inauguration of General Grant, three hundred and eighty millions of the national debt has been paid off. Within that time taxation has been reduced a hundred and thirty millions by a Republican Congress. The credit of the nation has been strengthened, and the difficulties with England settled. The vast enterprises of the past few years have given great opportunities for corruption and peculation, and it is the subject of grateful surprise that there has been so little, and that public virtue is strengthened instead of being decreased. The President has silenced the clamors of the opposition for civil service reform, by going further in that work than all preceding administrations. The financial administration of the Republican party has given stability and confidence to the country. With the advent of the Democratic party would come vacillation, tampering with the currency, threats and fears of repudiation. The accession to power of a party pledged to free trade and violent changes in the revenue system, would paralyze with fear the great manufacturing interests of the country, and check every new investment and enterprise in that direction.

What the country needs is not a change of policy and measures, but a wise, honest and vigorous administration. Reforms in administration are always possible and should be diligently sought for; just as every wise business man may improve from time to time, in the manner of carrying on his regular business.

To the indiscriminate charges of corruption in the Republican party, it is enough to say that the man who makes them, would himself be a thief on opportunity. The standard of the public morals is to-day higher in this country than it has ever been before. So far from the public morals having been debauched and deteriorated during the twelve years of Republican rule, notwithstanding the war with all its consequences and demoralizations, they have been greatly elevated and improved. Let it be understood that the investigation of the Credit Mobilier and all others that have taken place, were ordered by a Republican House and Senate, upon the motion and at the instance of Republican members.

We claim that the Republican party has been pre-eminently distinguished for its self-investigation and purification; that when it has found an unworthy member it has not failed to drag him before the public gaze and cast him out. The Democratic party of other times was never distinguished for this virtue, and long before it had passed from power had become utterly incapable of its exercise. Other Congresses have been the subject of abuse, ever since Washington was almost daily charged with the foulest designs against the liberties of the people, concealed under the cloak of patriotism. He believed the world was growing better, especially this part of the world. Human rights are better understood and more strictly enforced than ever before.

On the subject of the salary grab, Senator Morton said the measure was in no sense a party one. So far as that is concerned it may not be improper to observe that more Democrats voted for it in the two houses in proportion to their numbers than Republicans, but it was in no sense a party measure. The actual increase of pay will vary with each member, depending upon his distance from Washington, and the amount of his correspondence and labor. It has been the general conviction of the members of the Senate, since I have been in that body, that the pay and allowance of members, all things considered, were too small, and that a sound and enlightened policy dictated an increase. The Constitution has given to members of Congress the power to determine the measure of their own compensation. In this matter they are made their own judges. It is a delicate thing to give officers the power to determine and fix the value of their own services, but under our form of government, this power could be lodged nowhere else than in Congress. The pay of members of Congress has been increased on five different occasions, and on every occasion the increased pay has been dated back to the beginning of the Congress in which it was made. The last time before the present, was in 1866, and gave back pay for the period of eighteen months. It was the first time it was voted for or taken. It is the greatest injustice to say that the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted for back pay have been guilty of stealing or of intended fraud upon the Treasury. Those that have taken the money received it according to law, a law they had as much power to enact as any other. Many of those who voted for and received this back pay in the last Congress, are among the best and ablest in the land, of both parties, and believed they were but exercising a constitutional power, had earned their money and were following an example that had been set by many of the most distinguished and patriotic men who had gone before them in the halls of Congress. But, while thus doing justice to the motives of the members of Congress who voted for or received what is called back pay, I do not wish to be understood as approving of the principle involved in it. To me it appears to be a plain principle, that the increase of salaries should be prospective only. Had the increase of the President's salary or those of the Judges of the Supreme Court been made to reach back two or four years, all could see the danger of the principle; yet there would be as much justice in giving back pay to the President, judges, and all other officers whose salaries have been too low, as to members of Congress. The only difference between the cases would be that the members of Congress have power to vote themselves back pay and the others have not. When I rendered service during the Forty-second Congress, I expected to receive only the compensation then fixed by law, and when that was paid to me I gave a receipt which I understood to be in full, and if I should now receive a greater sum for that service, it seems to me that it would be in the nature of a gratuity; and this principle admitted in the general administration of the government would be of a dangerous character. Where a salary which has been definitely fixed by law is increased, and such increase is made to extend back two years, it is hard to distinguish such back pay from a gift, and in this case it is regarded by the country as money paid without consideration, being given for services already paid for according to law.

Speaking of the troubles in the South, he charged the Democratic party with all the misfortunes of the South. He hoped, however, for a remedy through time, mutual interests and the Republican party. He favored aid for education in the South; he thought Congress at its next session would inquire into the railroad abuses affecting agricultural interests, and that it had power to act under its authority to regulate commerce among the several States. The Democratic party, through the New York *World*, has made the avowal that the Farmers' Granges are only of value to break up the Republican party. Nothing could be more frank, nor yet more insulting, than the proclamation of the *World*. Having vainly endeavored to obtain power last year by using the Liberals, and professing to adopt their principles, they have this year spit in their faces and kicked them out, and have kindly notified the farmers that they will serve them in the same way. The farmers will, I have no doubt, take notice.

In conclusion, Senator Morton said the Republican party must continue to work; to correct errors; introduce reforms; see to the execution of the laws; look to the protection of the colored people in the enjoyment of their political rights under the amendments to the Constitution; to the restoration of the currency by a gradual return to specie payments; to a restoration of foreign commerce, to amendments of the tariff; to examine the grievances of the agricultural interests. It should remedy the defects in the present mode of electing the President and Vice President, and preserve equal rights to all, equal and exact justice to all men.

BELFAST CONFLAGRATION.

An Aged Lady Perishes in the Flames—The Losses and Insurance—The Mayor Telegraphs for Aid.

BELFAST, ME., August 25.—Miss Rebecca Prentiss, aged eighty, perished in the Frothingham House, destroyed in the conflagration yesterday. The Bangor boat this morning brought a large supply of provisions sent by the citizens of that place for the sufferers by the fire.

Among the heaviest losers by the fire are the following: D. Haraden, store houses, loss $25,000, insurance $15,000; R. Sidley, buildings, molasses and sugar, loss $50,000, insurance $16,000; J. W. Frederick & Co., loss $10,000, insured; W. B. Swan & Co., loss $20,000, insurance $14,000; Matthews & Co., sash and blind makers, loss $15,000, insurance $7,200; Belfast Foundry Company, loss $35,000, uninsured; W. Pitcher & Sons, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; M. R. Cooper, lumber yard, loss $8,000, insurance $3,300; C. S. Carter & Co., ship yard, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000; Dwyer & Son, Marine Railway, loss $15,000, uninsured. The losses thus far ascertained reach about four hundred thousand dollars, on which there is insurance of $125,000, divided among Eastern and foreign companies.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It commenced in a building where there had been no fire known to exist for several days. In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed, the Mayor has telegraphed as follows: "Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it. For the second time within eight years a terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then; now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only $125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

[Signed.] WM. C. MARSHALL, Mayor."

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Case of Thomas Munse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 21, 1873.

On Tuesday last a message was received here from Philadelphia reporting the finding of the body of Thomas Munse, the wealthy farmer, who had wandered away in a fit of insanity and has been missing since July 1st. His brother, W. J. Munse, started yesterday evening to Philadelphia, and a message received from him says that he has recognized and received the body. It will be brought here for interment.

By Associated Press.]

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Disclosures made by the Police Department to-day reveal a sad state of affairs at the City Morgue. The body of Thomas Munse, a wealthy farmer of Washington county, who left his home in the early part of July last has been found pickled in the dissecting room of the University. It had been sold to the college by some one connected with the Morgue. The family of the dead man were in the city to-day, and identified the body. The discovery was made by finding the watch of deceased in a pawn office, where it had been pledged by one William McEwen, who was driver of the Coroner's wagon. Munse was found drowned on the morning of July 3d, and McEwen removed the body to the Morgue the same day. On the 5th it found its way into the college. McEwen has been arrested and the investigation is being further pushed. The Deputy Coroner states that he holds a receipt of the Superintendent of the city burial grounds for he body. It appears that at the time of the nquest the deceased's name was not known.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A Young Mother Drowns Her Infant a Few Moments After its Birth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 25, 1873.

Shortly after four o'clock this morning, a girl gave birth to a female child on the side-walk, on Main street, in front of Mrs. Cyrus Seabold's house. Mrs. Seabold hearing groans from the unfortunate girl and the wailing of an infant, got up and was asked if she would help the girl to the hospital. Mrs. Seabold being unable to go herself, called Mr Joseph Harter, but before he could reach her, she caught up the child and started towards the canal. Mr. Harter followed her but did not catch her in time to prevent her throwing her new born infant into the canal. After a considerable search he, with the assistance of others, found the body. The girl escaped, but cannot be far off, as she was apparently very weak. She was poorly dressed and barefooted. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death by drowning, the act of its unnatural mother to the jury unknown, and that it was so drowned immediately upon its birth.

The officers and managers of the Somerset county Agricultural Society are actively engaged in arranging for the coming fall fair. The grounds at Somerset are being rapidly repaired, and every accommodation will be given exhibitors of stock and other articles. Ex-Governor Curtin, Colonel John W. Forney, and Edgar Cowan are among those invited to deliver the addresses.

Democratic State Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEADERS.

Two Delegations from Allegheny.

THE BACK PAY RESOLUTION.

RANDALL TO OPPOSE IT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 25, 1873.

Quite a number of Democratic politicians arrived here to-night to attend the Democratic State Convention, which meets on Wednesday. The evening train brought Samuel J. Randall, William McClellan, Charles W. Carrigan, R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, and a number from Allegheny. Young Doctor Nebbinger, of Philadelphia, will probably be temporary Chairman, and Speer, of Huntingdon, permanent President. Notice of a contesting delegation from Allegheny county has been served on the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and a lively time is anticipated. Interest centers in the back pay resolution. Randall will take his place in the Philadelphia delegation and fight it.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.

Brunot's Crow Treaty.

The recent treaty arranged by Mr. Brunot, Commissioner on the part of the United States' and the Crow tribe of Indians of Montana, by which the latter consented to exchange their present reservation on the headwaters of the Yellow stone for a new one on the Missouri river at the confluence of the Mussel Shell, is a measure of the greatest importance. The present reservation is surrounded by whites anxious to crowd in, as it covers a valuable mining region. The new one affords fine hunting, and therefore, for the purposes of the Indians, is more desirable. The treaty extinguishes the Indian title to over six million acres of land on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and hence, under their grant from Congress, will confer upon that proposed trans-continental route a belt of land forty miles wide for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles along the valley of the Yellowstone.

Back Pay Butler.

Ben. Butler's defence of the Congressional back pay seems to have proven the last hair on the back of the Massachusetts camel. Dispatches from the scene of the Essex statesman's political manœuvres, state that his defeat is now certain, and attribute it to the turn in the tide of popular favor brought about by his back pay views.

The Modoc Sentence.

It is stated upon good authority that the execution of the sentence against the Modocs, as passed by the military court, will be strictly carried out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1873.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION ATTACKED BY INDIANS—THE SAVAGES BEATEN IN TWO BATTLES.

The following dispatch is published this morning from the Yellowstone expedition at Mussel Shell river, August 19:

The prediction of Bloody Knife, that we should meet the savages in the vicinity of Tongue river proved correct. The Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1st, watching our movements and prowling around the camp. No overt act took place, however, until August 4th.

General Custar, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry, has been detailed by General Stanley to go on and look up the road. Indians to the number of three hundred, boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custar had only one squadron of eighty men, under command of Captain Maylen. One troop was commanded by Lieutenant Custar, and the other by Lieutenant Van Turn.

Gen. Custar deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After three hours fight his ammunition gave out. He then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. After retreating several miles, they took to the Bad lands. One man was slightly wounded in the arm, and one horse was wounded, which formed the extent of Gen. Custar's loss. While the fight was going on several of the Indians left the war party in search of stragglers, and coming upon Dr. Hansinger, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balarain, cavalry sutler, who were less than one mile from the column, they killed them and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball, of the cavalry, while out hunting, met with the same fate. In this fight two Indians were killed, and several ponies.

On the 8th of August, four days after the fight, at Tongue river, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. General Stanley directed General Custar to take his cavalry, numbering four hundred and fifty men, and follow and punish the Indians. A party of 300 Indians crossed the river above and below our camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in which our men were dismounted and posted, and were received by them bravely. The Indians behind ridges kept up a fire until General Custar ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued them boldly for eight miles. Just at this time a train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery. A few shots dispersed them and ended the fight. This battle, which took place within two miles of the Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custar and Adjutant Ketcham had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant Braden was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, General Custar's orderly, was killed, and twenty soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custar at forty killed and wounded. The expedition arrived at Pompey's Pillars on the 15th inst., and reached Mussel Shell on the 19th, homeward bound. Gen. Stanley expects to reach Fort Rice by the first of October. The health of the command was good. Lieut. Braden is getting on well.

ACCIDENT ON SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

About fifty passengers, mostly women and children, were bruised and cut by an accident on the South Side Railroad, Long Island, this morning, though no one was seriously injured.

CRIMES.

A Defaulting Sheriff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ATHENS, O., August 25, 1873.

The late defaulting Sheriff of Athens county, A. J. Reynolds, who was recently arrested at Evansville and taken to Memphis, reached here last night in charge of Sheriff Warren and lodged in jail to await his trial at the November term of the Court. The indictment under which he will be tried is for forgery, he being charged with having committed three seperate forgeries on the banks here and at McConnelsville.

Bank Defalcation at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y. August 25.—A defalcation of forty thousand dollars has been discovered in the National Albany Exchange Bank. The teller and his assistant make a full acknowledgment of their guilt. Their bonds cover the amount. The teller says he loaned money and the borrowers failed to repay.

The Troubles in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, August 25.—Adjutant General Bishop has just returned from Perry county. He reports Manes near Perryville with about thirty men. General Bishop made the people a speech and told them Hambright, the Sheriff, should make all arrests. While speaking, however, the Sheriff left the crowd and was seen no more. The people are very well disposed if the Sheriff would only do his duty. The General recommends the organization of militia in the county, and this evening the Governor commissioned officers for three companies. More trouble is apprehended.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

CHICAGO, August 25.—About five o'clock this morning the watchman in the Marine Bank discovered burglars attempting to force an entrance in the vaults of the bank. They had cut their way from the floor of the second story into the outside vault and were about to begin operations on the inner vault when discovered. They fled, leaving their tools behind them, and succeeded in making their escape.

Burglaries at Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

Several houses were broken into last night. Two watches and small sums of money were taken.

Killed for Breaking Windows.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., August 25.—Valentine Hoechst, keeper of a beer saloon on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, four miles west of Port Jervis, shot and instantly killed an Irish boatman named Corrigan this afternoon. Corrigan was intoxicated and had thrown stones through the windows of the saloon. Hoechst was arrested.

Ex-Congressman Shot by his Gardener.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—A special dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat*, says: General John F. Benjamin, of Shelbina, was shot to-day by James Hanley, his gardener. The ball entered the General's left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. The affair grew out of some business transaction, and when in that condition he is very quarrelsome. General Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

Mate of the "Great Republic" Shoots a Deck Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—John Britton, mate of the steamer Great Republic, shot Frank Mayfield, a deck hand, mortally, with a derringer. Britton escaped. There had been a dispute about wages.

The Mississippi "Graveyard."

Steamer Geo. C. Wolfe Blown Up.

Twelve Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

List of Killed, Wounded and Surviving.

HELENA, ARK., August 23.—The steamer George C. Wolfe blew up at St. Francis Island about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Twelve persons are known to be lost, and fifteen wounded. The officers were all saved except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion, and is missing. The lady passengers were all saved. Mr. Nelson, from Shreveport to Memphis, was drowned. Mr. Dawson, wife and two children, deck passengers for Tupelo, Mississippi, were all killed. The cabin was blown to pieces. The hull can be saved. Dan Sullivan, of Memphis, who was on board, was saved.

[Signed.] GEORGE MALONE,
Captain of "G. A. Cheek."

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—A telegram from Helena, dated ten o'clock, says: The passengers and crew of the steamer Wolfe are still on St. Francis Island, waiting for an up-river boat.

No further particulars can be obtained as to the spot where the steamer blew up. It is known to river men as the "graveyard," being the same place where the Pennsylvania and the St. Nicholas blew up, and the T. L. McGill was burned. The Wolfe was from Shreveport for St. Louis. Captain Henry S. Carter was commander, and Joseph H. Widen clerk.

INSURANCE.

The insurance on the steamer Geo. C. Wolfe is as follows: Franklin, Peabody and Ætna, of Wheeling, $2,500 each; National and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $4,000 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Commerce, of Cincinnati, $2,000.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Miss Rebecca Cohn, of Jefferson, Texas, who was accompanied by her cousin, M. Solomensky, of Paris, Texas, states that she was on the forward guard of the boat, and owing to the severity of the storm which was raging remarked "let's into go the cabin," and just as she rose the explosion occurred, and she was blown into the river. Seeing a man near her she grasped him by the neck and he told her to catch him on the left arm or she would drown both, which she did, and soon after a spar came floating by which he seized, and they held to it, floating down the river for a long distance till the barber of the boat came to their assistance with a pole which her preserver caught, and still holding on to the spar they were safely landed on shore. Miss Cohn was considerably bruised. She could not learn the name of the man who saved her, but he was one of a party of four belonging to the Trans-Atlantic Circus. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers, especially of Captain Carter and the steward. Notwithstanding that the former was severely injured, he was most active in the work of relieving others and extinguishing the fire. Following is a list of the lost, as far as ascertained; Peter Helpler, second engineer; Mr. Nelson, New York; Mr. Dawson, wife and two children, Shreveport; J. H. White, of Michigan, belonging to the Trans-Atlantic circus, and seven colored rousters, four of whom were found and buried. The following are wounded, and all reside in St. Louis, except when otherwise stated: Captain Carter; Jos. H. Widen, clerk, severely, head and chest; James Donahue, pilot, left leg badly sprained; James Conahan, bruised about the head; Cale Borea, pilot, slightly on head and body; John Courson, engineer, right shoulder sprained; McCarthy, barkeeper, slightly bruised and scalded; Hiram Mahaffey, steward, slightly; Jas Smith, third cook, left arm and foot scalded; Miss Frisbie, Shreveport, cut in right side; her daughter Lena, ankle sprained. The following are unhurt: Miss Freeman and two children, Alabama; Miss Files, Shreveport; Mr. O'Ber, St. Charles, Mo.; F. H. Ellis and lady, L. J. Bowen, Joe Moore, Charlie Frechouse, M. L. Baunagan, Ira Centers, Ed Hogan, M. B. Williams, M. L. Saville, Eliza Thompson, Signor Jackson, and the following colored rousters, Willis Wood, Frank Thorp, James Dawson, George Harper, Jales Jones, Bill Burgett, Ben Banks, Charles Sheyrus, Alex. Julian and John Couslino. The following colored rousters are in hospital at Helena badly hurt: Billy Burton, Nashville; Robert Hansby, St. Louis; P. Reed, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Isaac Simpson, New Orleans. George Chatman, colored, New Orleans, was blown overboard and drowned. The engineer states that Helper, the engineer on duty, was one of the most reliable and competent men he ever saw, and he can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The last seen of Helper was by the carpenter who saw him try the gauge, and just as he put down the cock the explosion occurred. Persons on shore who saw the explosion state that boards and fragments of timber were blown sixty feet into the air. Captain Carter and survivors speak in warm terms of the assistance rendered by the officers of the Cheek and Allen in relieving their wants. The second clerk, Ed. Black, the mate, Henry Bush, and the steward, were left in charge of the wreck. The others left for St. Louis on the Julia.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accident—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, August 25.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, a construction train laden with ties for Ward, Deweg & Co., penitentiary lessees, ran off the track one and a half miles west of Gladewater Station, throwing seven cars down an embankment, killing conductor Kendall, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and seriously injuring several others. A special train with medical aid proceeded to the scene of disaster this morning. Everything possible was done to afford relief to the wounded. The following named are wounded so far as ascertained: J. J. Kelly, guard, cut all over; Wm. Prince, guard, accidental discharge of gun, thigh; James Smith, brakeman, thigh and legs; McDonald, sergeant, forehead; nine convicts, names unknown. The cause of the accident is reported that an ox jumped in front of the train while it was backing up. The wounded have been brought to this city. Up to this time no additional deaths.

Three Men Run Over and Fearfully Mangled.

CHICAGO, August 25.—A *Tribune* special from Watseka, Ills., says the bodies of three men, dead and fearfully mutilated, were found this morning on the track of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, near Blandinsville. They are supposed to have been run over by a freight train Saturday night, but nothing is known of the circumstances.

Two Men Killed by a Locomotive—The Engineer Dies from the Shock.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 25.—As the express train due here at ten o'clock this evening was approaching Batavia, it ran into a carriage, killing both occupants. The engine struck the haunches of the horse attached to the carriage, killing him, and rendering the carriage a complete wreck. The names of the occupants of the carriage are James Anderson and Dennis Delany. One of them was thrown a number of yards into a field and the other was dragged along until the train was stopped. His body was horribly mangled. The engineer, John Day, stopped the train as soon as possible and got off the engine to see what injury had been done. In passing in front of the locomotive, he saw it covered with blood and brains, and was so overcome by the shock that he walked but a few steps when he fell. He was carried into the smoking car and died in a few minutes.

A Lady Thrown from a Buggy and Her Back Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

Miss White, residing near Bloomfield, in this county, was thrown out of a buggy on the way to camp meeting last Sunday and had her back broken. She will die.

Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PULASKI, PA., August 25, 1873.

During a storm about two o'clock to-day, Isaac M. Phillips, his son, a colored man named George Thomas, and a valuable horse belonging to Phillips, were struck by lightning. The horse was instantly killed, and Phillips and party so seriously hurt that it is thought they will not recover.

Victim of the Lemont Disaster.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Anton Finkelmyer, one of the injured by the collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad last Sunday week, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Fall of a Bridge, Killing a Workman.

KIRKWOOD, DEL., August 25.—A trestle work bridge, erecting over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal break on the Delaware Road, fell to-day, killing one workman and injuring two others.

Caving in of an Embankment.

LITTLE ROCK, August 25.—While a party of laborers were at work on the bridge across Red River, at Fulton, for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, Saturday evening, the embankment gave way, burying some of the workmen beneath it. Few particulars are received, but the most reliable accounts state that two persons were killed and seven wounded.

The James Surveying Party—A Successfully Demonstrated Fact.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The James surveying party arrived at San Diego yesterday from Yuma. They report they have made a through exploration of the south boundary line to the Gulf of California; have made important geographical discoveries; explored the most singular and heretofore unknown portion of the coast; overcame many dangers, and suffered much hardship. The main object of the expedition, which was to determine the feasibility of turning the waters of the Gulf of California into the Colorado desert, thereby creating a climatic change in Southern California, has been a successfully demonstrated fact. This may be done at comparatively small expense.

METROPOLITAN BUBBLES.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1873.

WINDY JOURNALISM.

So far as news is concerned we are at a dead lock. There is absolutely nothing doing, not a genuine breeze to produce a frothy ripple on the sea of metropolitan life. We are precisely in the condition of the unhappy mariners told of by the wrinkled salt that sprung from the exotic imagination of Coleridge. Motionless we roll and rock beneath the coppery sun on an ocean as smooth as glass. Occasionally there is a puff of wind—maybap it is a murder or suicide—the canvas flops spasmodically a moment, and then things subside into a dead calm.

But nature abhors a vacuum, and so do the metropolitan editors. If there is no news, it must be created. If startling incidents will not occur in the material world, then the phantom machinery must be put to work and be made to grind out blood-curdling, or breath-taking specimens of some kind or other. In the dog days, that August period when the canine star blazes luridly in the heavens, and the restive mercury essays to climb out of its glassy tube, it is a *sine qua non* that the brain must be kept active. Without sensations the average New Yorker would lapse into a state of idiocy. And, in order to prevent so lamentable an occurrence, the literary agitators are doing their level best.

First comes the *Graphic* with the foremost stir. Of course, you have heard of their balloon—who hasn't? It was a *Wise* thought of the *Graphic* people to start this agitation. Of course, *entre nous*, the enterprise will go up, but the balloon—well, if it does, it will come down in Jersey; and that will be about the only foreign port it will ever reach. To find the born fool in his natural element, the naturalist should confine himself to Manhattan Island and its suburbs. Just as if the easterly current could not be searched for between the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as over the broad ocean. Then there might be a possibility of we mundane mortals receiving a *graphic* report of the experience and observation of the windy navigators; but everything now-a-days must be red-hot, hence, the undertaking must be hazardous to produce a sensation. It is evidently an enterprising advertising dodge all through. See how nicely it can be reasoned. Somebody must go up in a balloon, or else the *Graphic* will; *ergo*, send Wise and Donaldson, *Q. E. D.* So it was all arranged between Wise and the Reading man, who rides through the air hanging by his toes—something of a *feat, en passant*. This may be called windy journalism, as it is certainly a novel attempt at rising the financial wind. So far the plot works successfully, and the mob are all agape to see the ascension of the *Graphic's* air ship. We have pictures of balloons *ad nauseam*, and articles about the trip *ad infinitum*, or, to be more explicit, *every-nightum*. The ascension is to take place from the Capitoline grounds, over in Brooklyn. Those grounds will hold ten thousand people, who will be charged one dollar a head to witness the preliminaries of the ascension. The balloon will require three thousand five hundred feet of gas which will cost one thousand three hundred dollars and will be supplied by the Brooklyn Ga. Company. The inflation will begin at four o'clock in the morning. When all is ready, when the people have fulfilled their part of the contract, *i. e.*, when they have filled full the enclosure, then the balloon will rise. Proudly it will soar aloft, and proudly will it "take a tumble" and come down; but not on the raging main. Some unforseen accident will occur, there will be a mistake about the easterly current, and the descension, miles away, will be as graphically illustrated as was the ascension the day previous, "taken by our artist on the spot."

SECTARIAN AGITATORS AND DEMAGOGUES.

Other papers that have no balloons to send up are flying the religious kite. They have got up a very pretty quarrel among themselves about the respective merits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic creeds, and their influence in our common schools. Demagogues in both ranks are plying the lash vigorously, and abusing each other like the legendary pickpockets, much to the disgust of common sense people. Would it not be well for them to turn their attention from polemics to pauperism, and devote their energies to alleviating the condition of the poor children of both churches, with which our streets are swarming? It must be said for the Catholics, that they seem to bear themselves more correctly in this "tempest in a teapot." True, they are ever on the alert to defend their own domains, but they seem in no way desirous of poaching on their brethren across the way. The fact is, the press of the country is fast obliterating the ignorance of the masses, and the Catholic clergy have discovered that they are not holding their own; hence they are desirous of having their own schools in every ward in the city, not that they may extend their own power, but to retain that of which they are already the possessors. If they are desirous of controlling the youngsters who crowd the seventeen thousand tenement houses of this city, why not follow George Williams's example? George, who was a typo on the New York *Times*, afterwards their police reporter, and now city editor, has endeared himself to thousands of little ones, who have seen more sunshine and green fields, and heard kinder words under his protecting guidance, than ever before in their lives. Every Saturday from 1,500 to 1,800 of them are conveyed to some woodland or sea side resort, where they frolic and gambol the entire day, and in every instance they have been brought back safe and sound to their poverty-stricken parents. George has seen more misery, squalor and wretchedness in New York than all the sectarian philanthrophists in the city; but beyond being a hearty worshipper of the Deity, he is supremely ignorant of religious matters.

CLERICAL HAIR PULLING.

The orthodox ministers are not in a good frame of mind about Parson Beecher's theological views. They maintain, with some warmth, that there is no divinity in the preaching of the eminent clergyman. In the meantime, Henry Ward is on the White Mountains manufacturing life-force to carry him through the winter, sublimely indifferent to the criticisms of his less popular brethren. When will our spiritual doctors learn that the secret of Beecher's popularity is that his sermons are palatable and easy of digestion?

The religious press are greatly indignant regarding the irreverent reports that appear in the New York *Herald* regarding their meetings and they suggest that in the future the reporters be excluded from their business meetings. The *Methodist* says, in this week's issue: "Their reports have been almost habitually caricatures, burlesquing religion and scandalizing the church. Reporters as a rule have neither judgment nor respect sufficient to warrant their admission to such gatherings." This sounds severe, but it is intended particularly for the *Herald*, which, on Monday, makes a specialty of religious reports. The secret of the trouble is, that the Catholic element largely predominates in the intellectual department of that journal, from the head down; hence the reports are frequently made ludicrous intentionally.

AN INJURED INNOCENT.

Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, accuses the *Herald* of trying to injure his fair fame. He says

> "Every Sunday morning the *Herald* includes the *Golden Age* in its notices of the religious press; and thus, combining with other slanderers of ours, it has almost ruined our reputation. We sincerely trust that the *Herald*—a journal which was never so good, honest and helpful to the public as now—does not see in the *Golden Age* any of that all-abounding and totally pervasive worldliness which distinguishes the religious press. The *Herald* itself, on Mondays, is more a religious journal than any of the dozen or twenty sectarian presses which it notices on Sundays."

This is decidedly the coolest thing of the season. The idea of Tilton's reputation being injured is good.

LIVELY TIMES IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

During the first week in October there is to be lively times in Plymouth church. Henry C. Bowen, the editor of the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*, will be called upon to make good his charges against his pastor. The investigation will be open to the press and public.

XIX.

Relics from Georgia.

Mr. William M. Kinley has forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, some valuable antique relics, with the following explanatory letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., August 8, 1873.

Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: By express I send you a precious box containing one simple Indian pitcher, Oconee; two thrice-perforated augur-bored stone implements, ancient stone-work, showing these ancients had the spiral augur hard enough to bore the hardest flint. The spiral thread is as perfect and regular as any screw. The augur, even used to bore wood, is one of the highest evidences of civilization. What shall we say of the augur to bore flint! Above all, I send you my Oconee funeral urn, about which I before wrote to you. I held it back to gratify public curiosity here, and to get the missing fragments of the broken lid. When plowed up it still contained human relics, distinguishable pigeon's feet and toes, which soon perished by exposure to air, showing air had never had any access before, and that it was hermetically sealed and both air and water tight. I call your special notice to the structure of the urn: First, its graceful form, equal to any pottery; second, its composition, very thin, and yet consisting of three very distinct layers; inside, white, hard, thin enamel, perfectly air and water-tight; the middle layer about the thickness of fine calf-skin leather; a foundation for the inner and outer coatings consisting of black, sandy matter, hard; third, the outer coat, graphic clay, kept in condition for writing on during the whole process of the writer's elaborate work, until he could write the whole record. This written surface, if translated, would be as large as the page of an ordinary newspaper. These three layers strata and coatings, are united by the highest science. Fearing this precious American antique may get burned, or worse, broken here, I send it to you and the Smithsonian Institution as the best depositories thereof, and hoping that your future collections will enable some new Champillion or Young to read and translate the lost language, whose characters, I think, are written on this vase. I beg you to deposit it with the Georgia collection in the museum of the institution. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M. KINLEY.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

What the Papers Have to Say About Them.

[From the Bradford Reporter.]

More general satisfaction was never expressed in regard to a ticket than greets the labors of the late Republican Convention in this State. From every quarter of the Commonwealth come words of commendation and approval; and the indications are that Mackey and Gordon will both be elected by majorities equal if not larger than our candidates received last year.

[From the Bedford County Press.]

Of the Hon. Isaac Gordon, the nominee of the Convention for Supreme Judge, the West Chester *Record* says: "He is a man of good abilities, of superior culture and excellent character, and as a lawyer he stands in the first rank of the profession in this part of the State. From what we can learn, we have reason to believe, that he will make an excellent Judge of our Court of the last resort, and will contribute his fair share toward the maintenance of its dignity, and its reputation for eminent learning and talent. He has already had some experience as a Judge, and during his short period of service he gave entire satisfaction. He has, besides those enumerated, one conspicuous merit, which, as events have proven, is necessary to complete the character of either a safe Judge or a sound statesman—we mean that of a thorough Republican. As we could not have Butler, we are glad to have Gordon."

Both are men of sterling ability, and will command the hearty support of every Republican. The platform published in connection with the proceedings will meet the unqualified approval of every member of the party. All that is required is for every Republican to do his duty—to be true to the principles of his party, and victory will crown the result.

[From the Forest Republican.]

We can recommend this ticket to the Republicans of our county as one well worthy their support. Judge Gordon we believe to have been the choice of all this portion of the State, and of course will carry all the Republican, and probably some of the Democratic votes of this section. If elected, Judge Gordon will reflect credit upon himself and the people who put him in that position.

Although, perhaps, Mr. Mackey was not the choice of the entire Republican population of this part of the State, yet it is so evident that he is the choice of the party in Pennsylvania, that we bow to the will of the majority. None will say that Mr. Mackey is incompetent for the position, and none but his political enemies express doubts as to his honest administration of the duties of the office; and, indeed, we should be tempted to think there was something wrong with him if the Democratic organs did not cry out against him. We repeat, therefore, that we believe the ticket worthy the support of all honest men.

[From the Butler Citizen.]

It will be seen that the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, has been nominated as the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. On all hands it is agreed that this is a good selection. Judge Gordon is a lawyer of good ability and a man of excellent personal integrity. He has had experience on the bench and a large practice at the bar in his section of the State—is popular in his manners and will make a strong candidate.

For the office of State Treasurer the Hon. R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny county, the present incumbent, received the nomination, as was generally expected. His administration of the financial affairs of the State has been very successful and is generally approved.

The resolutions of the Convention will meet with very general favor. They are progressive in their policy, and squarely meet nearly all of the issues or questions that will likely arise this year. The campaign so far has been remarkably quiet, and will likely continue so. The tickets, State, district and county, being now completed, it behooves every Republican to wake up to action and secure another triumph of our principles, which are right and should continue to prevail.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

It has never been our lot to witness the progress of a State Convention, which seemed so fully to represent the sentiments of the delegates and their constituents, as that which lately assembled in Harrisburg on the 13th inst. The nomination of Hon. R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer was so near unanimous that it may be said there was but one side to it. There were eighteen votes, out of one hundred and thirty-three, cast for Mr. Henry, of Cambria. But had there been any necessity for it some of these, even, would have voted for Mr. Mackey. This shows pretty conclusively that the charges which have been on some occasions made against his administration of our State affairs were not generally accepted as verity by the people. * * * Thus the West has been successful. There is no doubt but the best thing that could be done was accomplished. His nomination is a happy one, and the manner in which it was done was most satisfactory, being the convictions of a majority of the Convention, clear from any outside lobby influence.

[From the Waynesburg Republican.]

We were a delegate and saw how it was done. The attendance was large and the best of feeling prevailed.

Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny county, who was nominated for State Treasurer is well and favorably known. He has already served two years as Treasurer—by appointment—and has rendered entire satisfaction. There is no man in the State who is better known and who can muster such a host of friends. He was nominated before the Convention met by the voice of the Republican party of the State.

Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is unexceptional for the position as a man and a lawyer. Having already been upon the Bench a number of years, had a large practice, and being a man of personal integrity, he was perhaps the best choice that could have been made.

Both candidates are good men, and well qualified for the position for which they were selected, and their election no sane man doubts for a moment. The platform speaks for itself, and has the right ring. No unprejudiced mind can object to a sliver of any plank in it.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

Two Brothers Faint While Down a Poisoned Well—Heroic Conduct of a Young Man Who Descends Into the Foul Air and Rescues Them.

SCRANTON, PA., August 17.—At a late hour last evening Bellevue, a suburb of Scranton, was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement, owing to the rumor that two brothers, named Kerrigan, were suffocating in an old well fifty feet deep, charged with foul air. A large crowd of persons congregated at the mouth of the well, some peering into its dark, deadly recesses, while the women ran to and fro, wailing and wringing their hands, exclaiming that the brothers had perished. It seems that Patrick, one of the brothers, descended to clean the well, and was overcome by the noxious gas and fainted away. His brother, Michael, almost by a preternatural insight, learned of his condition and hastened down to his assistance, when he, too, fainted from the effects of the foul gas. Some persons who saw him descend, not seeing him return as soon as expected, looked down the well, but no sound or sign of life came up, and immediately the news spread like fire on a parched prairie, until hundreds from the city flocked to the scene, yet no one volunteered to descend. Drs. Fisher and O'Brien, of Scranton, happened to pass at the time, and they cut down clothes lines, from which a cable was improvised strong enough to draw up two or three men.

At length a young man named Golding volunteered to go down and snatch, if possible, the perishing brothers from the jaws of death. His conduct drew forth a hearty cheer. The rope was firmly fixed under his arms, and he was provided with another to fix around one of the brothers Kerrigan. Slowly he was lowered, while the multitude were mute in breathless suspense. At length he was drawn to the surface, accompanied by Michael Kerrigan, around whom he succeeded in fastening the rope. Kerrigan was evidently lifeless. Golding, much exhausted, was lowered again. He adjusted the rope around Patrick, but in drawing him to the surface the noose slipped from his shoulders to his neck, and in this condition he was drawn to the top, when he presented all the symptoms of strangulation. His eyes were obtruding, his lips purple and the blood oozed from his mouth. Restoratives were promptly applied, and both brothers carried in an apparently lifeless condition to their homes, where they still lie in a critical state. The heroic conduct of Golding in descending the poisoned well and saving the brothers from an inevitable death by breathing the subtile and noxious atmosphere, is highly commended on all sides.

MURDER IN SELINSGROVE, PA.

Dr. P. R. Waggonseller Killed by a Saloon-Keeper.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, 19th.]

On Saturday last Dr. P. Richter Wagonseller, a prominent physician of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, was cut in the stomach by a man named Wenrich, a saloon keeper, and died from the effects of the wound on Sunday morning. The facts of the matter, as near as our informant could give them, are as follows: A hired man in the employ of Dr. Waggonseller was quite intemperate in his habits, and the Doctor had notified the landlords not to sell him any liquor. On Saturday he found the man under the influence of liquor, and as he (the Doctor) came down street, and when near the Keystone Hotel, he met Wenrich, and accused him of selling his man the liquor. Wenrich denied it, and the doctor still asserting it, Wenrich called him a liar. Dr. W. then struck Wenrich across the mouth with the back of his hand, when Wenrich (who had his knife in his hand and was striking at a post) turned and struck the doctor in the bowels, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died as above stated.

Dr. Waggonseller was a son of the late Dr. Jacob Waggonseller, who many years ago represented that district in the State Senate. The deceased was about fifty years of age and a leading physician in the county. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, ranking highest in his class, and his death is a great loss to the community in which he resided.

Wenrich was arrested and committed to prison to await an investigation of the case.

THE CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.

Its Character, Treatment and Results.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city, now of Nashville, has written a very interesting paper on the characteristics of the cholera, as exhibited in that city. Dr. Dake views the disease from a homœopathic standpoint, but his paper will nevertheless be read with interest. We append a few extracts:

ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The disease differed from Asiatic cholera, as seen in years past, only in having, in most cases, bilious evacuations in place of the peculiar "rice water." Generally there were greenish, watery dejections, then vomiting of ingesta and bilious matter, followed soon, if not relieved, by collapse, with the usual cold surface and extremities, and blue, shriveled skin.

If the evacuations continued long unchecked, they sometimes became purely ricewater, but in many cases they were bilious to the last. In not a few cases the dejections were entirely rice water.

Cramps in the abdominal muscles, and in those of the extremities and other parts, were present in nearly all severe or fatal cases.

I have observed and studied the disease in its different phases and stages, and candidly confess, that its specific or essential cause, is yet unknown.

THE CAUSES.

In regard to the cholera, I may repeat what I wrote nearly twenty years ago, after a careful study of the subject during the great epidemic at Pittsburgh. In the production of a case of cholera there must be three causes simultaneously bearing upon the individual, viz:

1. A predisposition to the disease.
2. A specific cause, more or less prevalent; and
3. An exciting cause.

An individual may have a predisposition to such affections of the stomach and bowels, an irritability or a weakness in the alimentary canal; and he may exercise, or eat, or drink imprudently, and bring on diarrhea or cholera morbus; but he cannot have CHOLERA unless he is the subject of the specific prevailing cause of that disease.

Or an individual may have the predisposition and be under the influence of the specific prevailing cause, and yet have no cholera; indeed, he cannot have it until the exciting cause is added.

Or again, an individual may be subject to the specific cause of cholera, and may encounter a very sufficient exciting cause, and yet escape, and if he has not also an individual predisposition to such an affection.

As a familiar example of what I mean, I may say, that in the production of effervescence at the soda fountain, three causes are requisite—an acid, an alkali and water—and that the absence of either one would defeat the end desired.

ITS PREVENTION.

One fact was very plain, as it had been in former visitations of cholera, that people who drank from springs of strong limestone water, or wells of the same, were more subject to the disease, than those using water from the river. And I may add, that those using good cistern water were more exempt than those using the river water, especially where the latter was not filtered.

From my own observations, lately as well as formerly made, and from my views of the causation of cholera, I specify the following as the most important precautionary or preventive measures.

1. A cool sponge bath and brisk dry rubbing of the entire person every morning, on rising.

2. Usual avocations, moderately pursued.

3. Avoidance of unusual fatigue or exposure to heat or cold, especially to currents of night air.

4. Avoidance of large draughts of cold water; also of food difficult of digestion, such as cucumbers, cabbage, green corn, onions, green beets and beans, fresh fish, the flesh of young animals, eggs, rich pastry, candies, etc.

5. Avoidance of alcoholic drinks, especially of beers fresh made. Light still wines, such as the Catawba, Ives's Seedling or Concord, may be used moderately at or after meals, with benefit.

6. The best articles of food generally, during the prevalence of cholera, are beefsteaks, rare broiled; beef, rare roasted; mutton chops, broiled; good light bread, plain corn bread, "beaten biscuits," crackers, potatoes, full grown, well boiled or roasted and thoroughly mashed; tomatoes, fully ripe, well stewed with light bread or crackers; hominy and rice, well cooked; Japan or black tea, cistern or freestone water, moderately; very little milk or cream.

In the prevention of cholera or any other disease, the first duty of an individual is to lessen the predisposition to it by an increase of the power of resistance in the organism. This must be accomplished, as I have already indicated, by proper bathing, exercise and diet.

The second duty is, to avoid exciting causes, excesses in eating and drinking, and exercise or imprudence in the same. Fear is a very great exciting cause, and cannot easily be allayed. Where it has taken very full possession of an individual, if possible there should be an immediate change of residence to a region not infested by the disease.

The third duty is, to prevent by anticipation, the inroads or attacks of the specific prevailing cause of the disease.

In the avoidance of the loathsome small-pox we have learned to anticipate, and so prevent the action of its specific cause, by the use of vaccine matter.

And so in scarlet fever, we have found a valuable preventive or modifier, in belladonna.

And I am happy to say that there is also, acting upon the same principle, a preventive, a prophylactic, for cholera. *Cuprum metallicum* (copper), properly prepared and used, exhaust the susceptibility of the organism to the specific cholera influence.

I have given it to thousands of persons during the prevalence of cholera in 1849, 1850, 1854 and 1873, as a preventive, and have never known one of them to take the disease while under its influence. It has been successfully employed in Europe, North, Central and South America as a preventive. Statistics in its favor are abundant.

ITS CURE.

If, after all possible care, there is a concurrence of the causes we have mentioned, and the susceptibility of the organism takes in the cholera influence, all must be anxious to know something of the necessary means of cure.

Remedies must be suited to the various forms and stages of the disease. And before proceeding to mention the remedies best suited to the different forms and stages of cholera, I must mention some very commonly and most unsuccessfully employed. [In this list, opium, pepper, ginger, mustard, calomel and quinine are placed.] The following remedies are then given with the caution that they must be obtained only of dealers in homœopathic medicines:

Croton Tig. is the remedy for diarrhœa, when the discharges are copious, gushing and light colored.

ARSENICUM ALB.—When the discharges are copious, thin, of various colors, generally dark, very offensive, attended with great thirst, or nausea and prostration.

VERATRUM ALB.—When the foregoing remedies fail to stop the dejections, and when there is vomiting, sudden and violent especially on taking cold drinks or moving, with great weakness and faintness.

CUPRUM MET.—When, with or without any of the symptoms above given, there are cramps in the muscles of the abdomen or limbs, or in the stomach. This remedy may be used at any stage of the disease in alternation with one of the other remedies named. In alternation with Veretrum it has effected immense good.

CAMPHOR.—When, during the prevalence of cholera, one has a feeling of chilliness or sudden prostration, with nausea and faintness, take three drops of the tincture every fifteen or twenty minutes till relieved. Also, if after the use of other remedies, there is a tendency to collapse, with cold surface and extremities, feeble or faltering pulse, life may be saved by the use of three drops of camphor every fifteen minutes, alone, or, if needed, in alternation with cuprum or arsenicum.

In regard to camphor, I must say that it has saved more lives, in jeopardy with cholera, than any other one remedy in the world. Wherever calomel, opium and camphor have been given in mixture, all the good effected in cholera has been due to the camphor; and the same might be said of all the other prescriptions and mixtures for that dreaded disease, in which camphor has been a part.

ITS RESULTS.

The number of deaths from cholera here is not exactly known. It has been variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000. From the best information I can gather I believe it to have been not over 900. Of this number at least two-thirds were colored.

As the colored population here is only one-third that of the white, say 12,000, in a total of 40,000, it will be seen, that from some cause, or causes, the disease was both more prevalent and more fatal among them than the whites.

One cause was, doubtless, a greater predisposition to the disease, by reason of temperament and constitution, and another, their manner of living—green and poorly cooked vegetables being their chief subsistence, and limestone water their only drink.

Their settlements are almost invariably about the large limestone springs where the water is free from tax, their cabins huddled together, illy constructed and very damp.

In regard to remedies they went to extremes, taking either none at all or very large doses of destructive mixtures.

Nursing among them was very poor, the attendants exercising more in frantic prayers, singing and shouting, than the timely faithful care required.

Among the masses, the cry at first was for powerful remedies and large doses, but before the close of the visitation it was changed. Thinking people with facts before them, could not be long in coming to the conclusion, that massive doses of poisonous drugs not only failed to stay the disease in its fatal progress; but that they actually carried off with brain disease and fever many whose good powers of endurance had brought them through the cholera. Many learned the truth couched in the words "die milde macht ist gross," and turned for safety and relief to the gentle doses of cuprum, veratrum and camphor.

I am satisfied that the rate of mortality, under the homeopathic treatment, was not half what it was under the allopathic.

In a practice that kept me busy eighteen out of twenty-four hours, with a due proportion of cholera cases, I lost but one patient with cholera.

I do not mention this fact for personal gain, nor the success of homeopathy for partisan purposes, but in proof of the efficiency of the remedies pointed out by the homeopathic principle, and in justice to medical science, and for the good of the people of all classes and everywhere. The course of cholera is onward, to the north, east and south of us, and I hope what I have written may prove of benefit to those who may be in its sad line of march.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. A. W. Loomis.

In Monday's COMMERCIAL the death of the Hon. A. W. Loomis was briefly noted. He died at Cumberland, Maryland, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The event was announced in the Court of Common Pleas, Monday, (the only County Court in session), and in respect to his memory the Court adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. Loomis was a native of Canandaigua county, New York, and a graduate of Union College, Schenectady. He studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Warren, Ohio. He married here, and soon removed to Columbiana county, where he took an active part in politics. Here he was elected to Congress, as a Whig, over his Democratic competitor, the late Dr. George McCook, Sr. In 1838 or 1839, he came to Pittsburgh, and formed a law partnership with his cousin, Orlando Metcalf, which continued until the death of the latter, with cholera, in 1850. Mr. Loomis continued to practice until some five years since, when he retired and spent some years with his son in Cleveland. Last winter he removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained some months, and then removed to Cumberland, where he died.

Mr. Loomis was a lawyer of great force and power, and able to cope with Biddle, Shaler, Forward and other distinguished jurists of his day. He was an eloquent speaker, and a graceful and polished writer. Some of his essays are models of English composition.

He was thrice married. His only issue was by his first wife, who had three sons, of whom but one survives. He was a man of strict integrity, and irreproachable character, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

Arrest of a Horse Thief.

The man Dick Cooper, who, it is alleged, stole a horse and buggy in Washington county last week, was arrested by Officer Miller and another member of the Allegheny force about nine o'clock last night, at the house of his brother, 796 Penn street. Monday afternoon the horse was traced to a stable on the corner of Chestnut and River avenue, Allegheny, by Officers Roul and Jones, and from information received there the officers were enabled to track Cooper to his rendezvous. An alarm of fire in the neighborhood where Cooper was arrested had attracted a large crowd to the spot, and when the officers started with the prisoner they attempted a rescue. Stones were thrown and both officers and prisoner were struck several times. At length fearing the prisoner would be released from their custody, the Allegheny officials applied to Chief Irwin for assistance, who detailed a squad of officers for their relief. The crowd were very persistent and the the officers were obliged to take the prisoner to the Central Station on Diamond alley, from which place they finally succeeded in driving the crowd, who, after finding the prisoner locked up, gave over their efforts for his liberation. After the crowd had dispersed, Cooper was brought out of the lock-up and handcuffed. The officer handcuffed himself and the prisoner together, and the two started for Allegheny escorted by officer McAfee. Cooper will have a hearing this morning.

THE COUNTY TAX VALUATIONS.

Meeting of the Assessors—Efforts to Secure Uniformity in Making Assessments—An Unsatisfactory Session—An Adjourned Meeting to be Held.

The existing law defining the duties of assessors requires that they shall take an oath to return all property subject to taxation at its *bona fide* value, but for a long series of years the custom has prevailed of making these assessments at such percentage below the actual value as may appear right in the eyes of the assessor. This fact is so well known to every property owner that it is only necessary to state it. All personal property is also required to be assessed, but it is notorious that the taxes raised from this source amount to a mere bagatelle.

The County Commissioner and the Controller, in view of the fact that a triennial assessment is to be made next fall, arranged for calling a convention of the assessors of the county, to meet in the Common Pleas Court room, yesterday, to secure such action as would result in greater uniformity in making the assessments for the next three years.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock by Commissioner Scott, who read the call for the meeting, after which Mr. Thompson, of the Fourth ward, of this city, nominated W. B. Ross, Esq., of Allegheny, for President. Mr. Neely was also nominated for President, but Mr. Ross was elected by a vote of 16 to 9.

Mr. Ross, upon taking the chair, after returning thanks for the honor, stated that the Assessors had been called together for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan for the approaching triennial assessments, by which the assessments could be made equitably.

The reporters of the press were, on motion, elected Secretaries.

On motion, a list of the Assessors was then read, and some thirty-nine answered to their names. There are one hundred and seven assessment districts in the county. As there was not a quorum present, a motion was made to adjourn until Tuesday morning of next week.

Before the motion was put, Mr. George Keyser offered the following, with the understanding that definite action would not be taken until the next meeting:

Resolved, That we, the Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Allegheny county, elected to make the triennial assessment for 1873, will faithfully and truly value, in accordance with our official oaths, to the best of our knowledge and ability, all descriptions of property made taxable by law in our respective districts, at the full cash value *thereof*.

After the resolution was read, Mr. Powell moved to adjourn until next Tuesday.

Mr. Neely, of Leet township, wanted to know what authority there was for holding such a meeting or for passing such a resolution. He was merely asking the question for information.

The President stated that there was a manifest inequality in the assessment made in the respective districts of the county, and the meeting was called to take measures that will secure a uniform assessment.

Mr. Hiram Powell, of the Twenty-first ward, contended that there was no law for calling the Convention, and held that the passage of the resolution could have no binding force on any Assessor.

Mr. J. K. Brown, of Allegheny, asked the Chairman to read the oath of office administered to each Assessor. It provided that all property should be assessed at its full value.

The oath was read, upon the conclusion of which Mr. Keyser remarked, "That is the just the reason the resolution was offered. There is a difference of opinion among Assessors. Some think they have only to assess on a certain percentage of valuation."

Mr. Neely said the oath was all right, but if the assessments were increased, the people would have no protection against the millage tax now levied.

Controller Warner was called upon for an expression of his views. He stated that he had hoped that there would be a full attendance of the Assessors, but out of three hundred and twenty-one in the county there were not more than one-tenth in attendance. He was anxious to give all the information in his power on this subject, but would prefer to wait until another meeting. If it was the wish of the Convention, however, to discuss the resolution offered by Mr. Keyser, he was prepared to make a statement of facts, and to give his views on county taxation.

Mr. Powell wanted to adjourn. There was only a minority present, and a minority had no power to act. He insisted on the Chairman putting the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was put and lost.

Commissioner Stuckrath said the meeting had been called with a view of obtaining the opinions of the Assessors, and to endeavor to induce them to comply with the clear provisions of the law. If they passed the resolution it would be all right, but he did not think it necessary to hold another meeting. If Assessors failed to make proper returns the Commissioners had power to increase the valuations as well as to reduce them.

Mr. Powell thought the Assessors, and not the Commissioners, were the proper persons to fix the valuations.

The assessor from Chartiers said the system now in use had been followed for twenty years, but a change was necessary. The commissioners could prosecute assessors who violated their oath, but they did not wish to do so.

A resident of the Twenty-second ward here arose, denounced the equalization system in the city as an outrage, and asked if they wanted to extend that iniquitous plan to the county?

Controller Warner said it was manifest that there was great inequality in the manner of making assessments in the districts, and it was to remedy the injustice that the convention was called. Conventions of this character are not a novelty. The present plan of making assessments was established by a convention similar to this one. The system, to be plain, was adopted to cheat the State. The tax on real estate has now been abolished, and the "inducement" to reduce the valuation is gone. It is not the intention to raise more money, but the object of the movement is to adopt some system under which every piece of taxable property in the county will be made to pay its fair and equitable share of taxes. If the convention has been "packed" to secure such a result it has been packed for a very honorable purpose. The gentleman continued, by alluding to instances of unequal assessments, and said he desired to impress upon the minds of the Assessors the duty of assessing all those articles taxable for State purposes up to their full value. He said it was a mistaken idea to suppose that if property was not assessed for State purposes that the State would lose the amount. This was a very general impression among Assessors, if the returns afforded any means of judging. For instance, the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was assessed $800 for State purposes, while the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, was only assessed $10. Some wards equally as wealthy were assessed as low as $6. The State taxed all luxuries such as gold watches, pianos, carriages, horses, gold and silver plate, etc., and if assessors failed to return them, they simply shifted the taxes from the shoulders of the rich upon the poor. The State demands so much from the county—last year $49,000—and if the amount is not collected from other sources the real estate must stand the burden. Of the $49,000 required last year, only $5,000 was returned, and consequently $44,000 had to be taken from the county treasury to make up the deficit. The only way to remedy the matter was to return the full cash value of all the property.

Mr. W. B. Ross followed, and favored the proposition that assessors should faithfully comply with their oath of office.

Commissioner Scott said that in calling the convention the Commissioners did not think they were exceeding their authority. The matter of levying taxes, however, was all in the hands of the Commissioners, and if the Assessors failed to make proper returns the Commissioners would be compelled to rectify errors. Whether much or little property was returned, the taxes necessary to meet the county expenses must be raised. If the valuation was small the millage would be large, and if the property was returned at its full value the millage would be reduced.

Mr. Miller said that he was convinced that the matter under discussion should be carefully considered, and with that view he would move that the Convention adjourn to meet on next Thursday two weeks.

After some discussion the motion was adopted after having been amended so as to require the publication of the call in all the daily and weekly newspapers, and requesting the Commissioners to notify all the Assessors and Assistant Assessors in the county of the time and place of meeting.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Declaration of Principles of the Labor Party.

The Secretary of the recent Convention of Workingmen, has furnished for publication the following platform adopted at the meeting on Monday, but not yet published:

The Workingmen of Allegheny county, by their delegates in Convention assembled, August 18th, 1873, adopt the following Declaration of Principles, as the platform of the Labor Party, and invite the support of all men, irrespective of political affiliations, creed, color, or nationality.

First. The workingmen of this country—the real power of the nation to-day—having been heretofore ignored in the administration of municipal, county, State and National affairs, and their interests intrusted to men who have had no sympathy for the masses, demand hereafter the representation in the several legislative bodies which belongs to their numbers, influence, power and position, as the true basis of American institutions.

Second. The permanent elevation of labor requiring such a division of the profits accruing from the application of capital to the various branches of industry, as will guarantee the workingman a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, we believe that the remuneration of the laborer should be in proportion to the price of the products of his industry.

Third. While deprecating strikes for the settlement of differences existing between the employer and employed, we favor every honorable method of labor which can be accomplished without injury to the interests of trade or commerce, and desire to see all disputes settled by arbitration.

Fourth. While advocating the continuance of the present tariff for the protection of American industry, we demand the exclusion of Chinese Cheap Labor for the protection of American workingmen.

Fifth. Approving of every movement to secure for the farming interest their just rights and privileges, we demand such legislation as will provide adequate protection for the safety of miners and all others engaged in hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth. Endorsing such action of the Constitutional Convention as secures to every citizen the enjoyment of individual liberty, prevents special legislation, and provides against fraud and corruption, we demand a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, and denounce the "salary grab" as a disgrace to the nation.

Seventh. Believing that our public land should be preserved for actual settlers, we protest against its wholesale distribution to grasping corporations, and

Eighth. We demand a proper recognition of the services of the soldiers who saved the nation, endorse the establishment of soldiers orphan schools, and approve of the present system of national education.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Seventh Annual Reunion—Meeting of the Committee—The Invitation.

As is already well known to our readers, the Seventh Annual Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Pittsburgh on the 17th and 18th of September. The local Executive Committee, of which Gen. James S. Negley is Chairman and Col. Norman M. Smith is Secretary, have been at work for some time perfecting arrangements, and there is every promise that the affair will be one of the largest and most interesting ever held. The several sub-committees are making good progress in their work, and at a meeting of the General Committee held last evening reports made showed that everything has been attended to, so far as can be. The Secretary exhibited the invitation prepared, which is to be sent to all members of the army whose name and address can be obtained. It will, of course, be understood that every soldier of that army is invited and will be welcome. The names and addresses of all the survivors cannot possibly be obtained. The invitation is a very fine specimen of printing in colors, and reflects credit upon the house of W. G. Johnston & Co. Following is the invitation:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland with hold its seventh annual reunion in this city, on the 17th and 18th days of September, proximo. You are cordially invited to be present, and assist in the business and festivities of the occasion.

Every effort will be made by the Committee of Arrangements to make the meeting a pleasant and interesting one; and we have reason to expect that this will be the largest gathering of the "Old Cumberland" that we have had for years.

A cordial invitation is extended to our comrades of other armies to join us.

The headquarters of the society during the reunion will be at the Monongahela House.

Please advise this committee whether or not you will attend, in order that all arrangements may be completed.

Very truly yours,

JAMES S. NEGLEY, }
ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, } Local Executive Committee.
NORMAN M. SMITH, }

PITTSBURGH, August 10, 1873.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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THE BODY OF THOMAS MUNCE.

How it Was Disposed of—A Speculative Undertaker.

The material facts in regard to the finding of the body of Thomas Munce, a wealthy farmer of Washington county, who had been missing since the first of July last, have already been reported by telegraph. The following account of the disposition of the body by an undertaker in the employ of the Coroner, is from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and indicates that certain officials in that city need looking after:

On the 3d of July the body of an unknown man, apparently between fifty and sixty years of age, over six feet in height, and dressed in dark gray clothing, was found floating in the Schuylkill, at Sansom street wharf. The body was taken by the Schuylkill Harbor Police to their station, at the foot of Chestnut street, and the Coroner notified.

Upon the same day Wm. McEwen, then the driver of the Coroner's wagon, was sent for the body, which he, before evening, took to the Morgue, where it was

PLACED IN THE DEAD HOUSE FOR RECOGNITION.

At this date the Coroner's undertaker was Henry W. Edgar, since removed, who was appointed to the position by Coroner Brown, shortly after the beginning of the latter's elected term of office. It was Edgar who employed and paid McEwen as driver of the wagon used to convey the body of the unknown man to the Morgue.

On the morning of, July 4th an inquest was held upon the body by Deputy Coroner John C. Sees, and

A VERDICT RENDERED BY THE JURY OF "FOUND DROWNED."

The only clue to the dead man's identity was a letter found upon his person, of which more hereafter.

As the means of preserving bodies at the Morgue are absolutely worthless, and the weather on the 4th of July was inordinately hot, either Edgar or assistant was directed to take the body to the City Burial ground, adjoining the Municipal Hospital, on the Lamb Tavern road, to be there buried.

A RECEIPT FOR THE BODY

Was returned by the driver of the wagon to the Coroner's office, where it now is, signed by Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of the ground, and a return made of the burial, signed by Edgar, to the Board of Health, where it is now on file, and the Superintendent of the burying ground also returned the burial to the Board of Health. Certainly, if ever human body could be supposed to be housed in its narrow home, it was that of the unknown man found drowned in the Schuylkill at Sansom street wharf, on July 3, 1873.

THE LETTER FOUND UPON THE DEAD MAN

and preserved by the Coroner, was dated Washington, Pa., some time in April, and directed to Thomas Munce, New Orleans. It advised Munce of an enclosure of a draft for over a hundred dollars, and that the writer had disposed of a large quantity of wool on behalf of said Munce, for which he was authorized to draw at his own convenience on the seller.

The police authorities of this city recently were advised by the relatives of Thomas Munce, a wealthy resident of Washington, Pa., that he had disappeared for some months and no tidings could be obtained of him; that he carried a valuable gold watch and gold spectacles; and usually a considerable sum of money, and sent a description of the missing man, which tallied exactly with that of the man found drowned at Sansom street wharf, on whose body was found the above letter. Of the letter and of the man found drowned the police authorities aforesaid appear to have been ignorant. But a description was sent to the pawnbrokers of the missing watch. The result was that a few days since

THE WATCH WAS OFFERED IN PLEDGE

at a well known pawnbrokers, who, sending out for a policeman, had the pledger arrested. He was taken to the Central and identified as Wm. McEwen, the former driver of the Coroner's wagon. It was easy to work back from this discovery to the suspicion that the watch of Munce had been taken from his dead body, and a call by the police authorities upon Deputy Coroner Sees resulted in the discovery of the letter spoken of. There could be no further doubt that the body upon which the letter was found was that of the missing man. The relatives of the deceased at once applied for the body, for the purpose of removal to the late home of deceased, but

THE BODY COULD NOT BE FOUND

at the city burial ground, where, according to apparently the most convincing proof, it had been interred. Here was a puzzler, that was, however solved by a search through the medical colleges and dissecting establishments, in one of which was found, on Tuesday, the missing body, properly pickled and prepared for the knife of some incipient saw-bones' winter dissection. Captain of Police Hiens, and his favorite assistant special officer, Mears, have been carrying the burden of this trouble upon their minds for so long a time that it is difficult to understand how they have contained themselves. The finding of the watch of the missing man upon McEwen, seems to leave but little doubt of his having plundered the body of deceased on the road from the Schuylkill Harbor Police Station to the Morgue, where it was received with nothing upon it but the letter. The other crime, and the one which will produce the

PROFOUNDEST DISGUST AND ASTONISHMENT

in the community, the selling of the body of Mr. Munce for dissection, cannot have been committed without the knowledge of the prisoner. The innocence of the Superintendent of the burying ground, Mr. Taylor, of any complicity in the affair, will, we hope, be established when the legal investigation is complete.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Report of the Board of Trustees.

We are indebted to Dr. James Calder, President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, for a copy of the report of the Board of Trustees of that institution, for the year 1872. We append the following extracts:

It is believed that the exigencies of the case call for a more detailed statement of the affairs of the College, of its prospects and its relation to the State, than has recently been given, especially in view of the necessity for legislative action. The real estate of the corporation consists of the College farm in Centre county, containing 300 acres; the Central Experimental farm of 100 acres, adjoining the above, and the Experimental farms in Chester and Indiana counties, containing respectively about 100 and 120 acres. These have appropriate residences, barns and other farm buildings erected upon them; and on the College farm is located the College building, the President's house, and one for the Vice President. With the exception of 200 acres presented by the late General James Irwin, these lands were purchased at a cost of $35,886, and the buildings cost upwards of $250,000, making a total, $285,886. In their present condition it is believed that for the purposes of education they are worth $500,000, they having been built previously to the war and at the lowest cash rates.

The farm stock, apparatus, furniture, &c., belonging to the corporation, is valued at $32,000, and the endowment existing in the form of a bond of the State of Pennsylvania is $500,000, upon which interest is paid semi-annually, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The faculty of the College consists of the President, seven Professors and two instructors. The students in attendance during the year, closing at this time, have numbered one hundred and fifty, the largest number present in any year since the opening of the College.

Receiving their impression chiefly from the name of the institution, many persons fail to perceive its comprehensive purpose and real character. Because it is called the "Agricultural College" it is supposed by some that it is designed for the education of the children of farmers, and for only those of farmers' children who purpose to follow the pursuits of their parents. This is a great error. Farmers' children, and all who would become farmers, are received and instructed. But other branches beside agriculture are taught. In strict accordance with the act of Congress, under which the greater part of our endowment was received, while giving instruction in agriculture, attention is also paid to the mechanic arts, classical and scientific studies, and military tactics. Three full courses are open to students, the agricultural, scientific and classical, leading those who successfully pursue them to the reception of appropriate degrees.

Thus it will be seen that the purpose of the college is a broad one; and that we have property, instructors, endowment and a curriculum, which should enable us to do a good work for the youth of the land, not for one class only, but for the multitudes who desire to be so educated as to become fitted for general usefulness.

We admit that the purpose of the institution has this breadth; and we claim that as a Board we have kept it steadily in view. It has been our desire, to the full extent of the means afforded us, to make the school a place in which any earnest youth in the land could cheaply, safely and certainly receive a thoroughly practical education. Such youth have been thus educated here; and although the college is still young, her graduates are already found in honorable positions in active life.

The effort here entered upon to found and sustain an unsectarian school, one which while favoring no denomination would respect and serve them all, has been unfalteringly maintained; and with results which are gratifying beyond expectation.

[The Trustees then speak of the indebtedness resting upon the College ($34,702), and appeal to the State for counsel and aid. After citing what other States have done for similar institutions, the report concludes:]

The question is now distinctly presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, what is best to be done? We profess to be and are a great [illegible] ral State. Shall we do less for the [illegible] our sister States have done? [illegible] manifest a determined spirit that [illegible] this great State to say that it shall not fail, and will not.

BASE BALL.

The Late Match Between the Philadelphia and Iron City Clubs—Some Plain Talk to Anonymous Slanderers—Card from Major Beebe.

A city paper Monday published an anonymou communication, and commented editorially thereon, charging that there was collusion between the Philadelphia and Iron City clubs in the game of Friday last, the former allowing the latter to make a certain number of "runs" in order to give them local reputation. In answer thereto we have received the following card from Major W. S. Beebe (who was instrumental in the formation of the Iron City Club), which speaks for itself. He says:

That the person, or persons, who originated the statement that there was any pecuniary or other understanding with the Philadelphia club in the recent game between them and the Iron City club, to allow the latter club to make runs, or any agreement of any kind whatever to that effect, or that I or any other member of the Iron City club knew of or proposed such agreement, such persons are wilful and malicious liars.

That any person giving currency to such reports after this statement, are themselves aiding and abetting in circulating a wilful lie, and necessarily as infamous as the persons originating it.

And that any person of any respectable standing in this community, feeling themselves aggrieved by the above are requested to communicate in person or by mail with the undersigned at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No further notice will be taken of any newspaper paragrpphs in regard to this matter by me.

WILLIAM S. BEEBE,
Brevet Major U. S. Army.

A CARELESS ENGINEER.

Another Explosion at Jones and Laughlins' Works.

A few minutes before five o'clock Monday morning, a boiler in the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, South Side, exploded with terrific force, the noise being heard for miles around, and creating great alarm in the vicinity of the works. The boiler was torn to fragments, the larger portion being thrown a distance of one hundred feet, and landing on the river bank. Other portions were scattered about the building. No material damage was done to the building, and no one was injured, probably from the fact that the men had not gone to work. The engineer, Wm. Sproats, had been aroused by the watchman, and on getting awake turned the water into the boilers, and almost immediately the explosion followed. The fragments of the boiler indicated too plainly that the water had been suffered to get too low, and that the plates were red hot when the cold water was turned on. Mr. Sproats left the works immediately after the accident, and did not return. The proprietors instituted an examination, and discharged the engineer. This man had charge of the boilers at the time of the disastrous explosion which occurred in these same works some six months ago, resulting in the death of several persons.

The works are in full operation, with the exception of the "round iron" mill, in which the explosion occurred. The damage, which is comparatively slight, will be repaired in a few days.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

HON. ISAIAH PILLARS, a prominent Ohio Democrat, thinks his party has survived its usefulness and that its action last year was equal to a resolution to disband. When the Pillars give way, the edifice totters to its fall.

THE Temperance ticket is falling to pieces already. Hon. GEORGE WILSON declines, to-day, the nomination for Assembly, and we are assured that several other gentlemen will do likewise. "Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind."

THE Governor has appointed Dr. JOHN CURWEN, of Harrisburg, Dr. WILLIAM CORSON, of Norristown, and Gen. JOHN A. BEAVER, of Bellefonte, Commissioners to select a site for the new Insane Hospital for the Northwest. They will meet at Harrisburg, September 4, and will probably proceed to the task of viewing the various sites that may be proposed about the 20th of that month.

SOME time ago there was published in an Iowa paper a paragraph stating that "GRANT" had donated three lots to the Methodists of an interior town in that State, upon which to build a church; whereupon a number of Cæsarean papers, in their insane eagerness to make a point against the President, instantly charged that the donation was simply and palpably a bait for the Presidential nomination. It now transpires that the person in question was not President GRANT at all, but a real estate agent of the same name, who laid out the town to which he made the gift. These sapient augurers are, however, to be congratulated on the fact that for once in their lives they have been brought into association, however indirect and remote, with the civilizing and Christianizing influences of a church.

LIES are like cats; they have nine lives. You kill them in one form, and immediately they pop up in another. The lie about the ten million coin deficit in the National Treasury, is now acknowledged to have been a lie; but, say the authors of it, if there is not an actual deficit in the National cash, there is an *apparent* one on the books of the Treasury, which grows altogether out of the defective system of bookkeeping there in vogue. This new falsehood will be adhered to until it is exploded, and then the Satan who presides over the American sensational press will try his skill in giving a new shape to the old story. Considering the poor results that flow from this style of journalism, the pertinency of HORACE GREELEY's still unanswered query—"What is the use of lying?"—recurs with more than its usual force.

THE leading Democratic paper of New England waxes fiercely indignant against the Republican party and its methods of reconstruction, because, in the Southern States, "the fruits of solid enterprise are all eaten up by debt and taxation;" in proof whereof it cites the condition of North Carolina, in which State the public debt is of such magnitude that no interest has been paid on it for years, while the official reports of the State finances make no reference to it at all, as if it were something with which the yearly estimates of expenses had no concern. The political honesty of the journal in question, in trying to throw the blame of the debt of that State on the Republicans, may be inferred from the fact that when the delectable Democracy obtained possession of the government of North Carolina, the debt of the State was $6,500,000, and that during the three years they have had control of her Legislature, this burden has been run up to $15,961,500, an increase of nearly a hundred and fifty per cent. Comment is altogether unnecessary.

WE HAVE several times of late made incidental mention of the decided improvement observable in the important industry of ship-building. A New York paper gives a detailed registry of the additions which have been made to our merchant marine during the present year. These additions, which embrace a total of upwards of seventy-five thousand tons, show that, in direct disproof of the current declarations of free trade organs and orators that the ship yards of the country are at a ruinous stand-still, they have been pervaded with a most healthy activity ever since the beginning of the year. In New York, on the Delaware, and on the coast of New England, the yards are fully employed in the construction of both iron and wooden vessels for the purposes of ocean traffic. This cheering condition of affairs is, of course, principally due to the general prosperity of our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and to the growing demand for the exportation of our various products to foreign countries—a cause which, considering the expansive character of our capacities in these regards—should naturally, if gradually, operate to ultimately place the mercantile marine of the United States in the foremost rank among all the nations of the world.

WHILE the New York *Tribune*, through its correspondents, is endeavoring to belittle the worth of the freedmen of the Southern States as laborers, by stating that the evidences of industry and thrift among them are exceedingly few and far between, a fair-minded Democratic paper of South Carolina—the Walterboro' *News*—published in a densely populated negro community, bears voluntary testimony to the fact that many of the largest plantations in that State are owned and worked by communities of colored laborers, which, it states, "have flourished wonderfully," by reason of the honest industry and foresight of their members. That paper instances a number of colored persons who, while a few years ago not worth a dollar, are now successfully carrying on extensive rice and cotton plantations, and becoming heavy taxpayers. And that which is true of South Carolina is also measurably true of other Southern States. There will, of course, be dissipation and unthrift among the colored men, as among the whites; but it is neither more nor less than a libel upon the race to stigmatize the majority of its members as idle, improvident and untrustworthy. Yet to such base caste uses the journal once owned and edited by HORACE GREELEY, the humanitarian, would appear to have come. Could there be a lower depth?

THE latest notable application of steam to the demands and uses of our modern civilization, consists in the invention of what is termed a "fireless locomotive," for the purpose of propelling street cars. The motive power is contained in a small and compact locomotive, with the usual appurtenances, governed by an engineer. Neither fuel, fire nor fireman is required. Steam for the round trip is introduced into the boiler through tubes from supply boilers at the depot, before starting. At a recent test in Chicago the experiment, it is said, proved conclusively that, as a substitute for dummy engines, the "fireless locomotive" is, beyond question, a success. [illegible] noiseless; very little steam escapes, and the [illegible] being one-half the size of the [illegible] does not frighten horses and endanger the public safety. The new machine was perfectly obedient to the engineer. It moved rapidly, yet stopped at a moment's notice, and riding in the car was easy and comfortable. The adaptability of the invention to horse car uses was fully demonstrated, and a large number of railroad men, whose practical experience imparted weight to their opinions, expressed themselves highly pleased with the experiment, and pronounced it an unqualified success. The principal expense is in maintaining the supply boiler, and, as the steam has to be kept up all the time, it is just as easy to supply ten locomotives an hour as one. It is not unlikely that this new means of locomotion will be applied to street cars generally at no distant day. Its introduction should certainly reduce the rates of fare it being so much cheaper than horses, and every one who travels in street cars must feel interested in its speedy adoption.

MR. T. C. E. ECCLESINE, the counsel of Hon WM. H. KEMBLE, in his suit against that Mephistophiles of journalism, CHARLES A. DANA, has written a letter to the New York *Times*, deprecating the deliberate attempt of the great slanderer, through the columns of his paper, to manufacture a false public sentiment in his favor, with the view of ultimately influencing the verdict in the case when it comes to trial. As is well known, Mr. KEMBLE has, ever since the suit was instituted, been made the subject of most violent personal attacks through the columns of the *Sun*; and on this ground his counsel takes up the cudgel in his defense. In his letter Mr. ECCLESINE states that DANA has employed persons of evil repute, and sworn enemies of Mr. KEMBLE, to write inflammatory articles about that gentleman, under instructions to spare neither him, his family or associates; that DANA has offered "to discontinue his attacks on being reimbursed the $5,000, the amount of his forfeited bail, with his costs, which offer has been rejected *hinc illæ lachrymæ*;" that DANA has, "by means of spies and other *Sun* reporters, been endeavoring to obtain evidence of the truth of his assertions in Pennsylvania, but the commissions issued for that purpose have as yet not been executed;" that "Mr. KEMBLE most emphatically denies any complicity in the EVANS frauds, and courts the amplest investigation in this matter;" and that "DANA is influenced, in his attacks upon men whom he believes to be the friends of the President of the United States, by no lofty spirit of patriotism, as he is so fond of claiming, but by the vindictive spleen of a disappointed man, tricked out of an office which he had truckled to obtain." It is to be hoped that this journalistic Bedouin may be made to pay dearly for his unwarranted attacks on the character of Mr. KEMBLE.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION.

Among the passengers landed at New York, last Friday, by the steamer Hammonia, were twenty families of Russian Mennonites, whose aggregate money carried with them in the form of gold, was three hundred and forty thousand dollars. Of this sum a hundred and forty thousand dollars belongs to a single member of the party, who is only one of a number of men equally or more wealthy in this new immigration. When persons so well to do and having attained to middle life or old age forsake their homes to seek abodes in a foreign land, they are plainly moved by no feeble or trifling causes. At least to themselves the motives which influence them in making so important a change, must seem of a quite unquestionable character. In the case of the Mennonites, who are leaving Russia in such multitudes, one all sufficient motive for their emigration is found in the reason which led their forefathers rather more than a hundred years ago to exchange the rule of German Kings for the rule of the Czar. The children, like their fathers, change their climate for the sake of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. Mennonites, however, are not the only Germans who are forsaking the Russian empire rather than submit to those recent regulations by which the government of the Czar is endeavoring not only to secure religious uniformity but to reduce its motley subjects into a homogeneous population.

Most of these Russian-Germans, whether Mennonite or Lutheran, come from the Crimea and the lower Volga, where CATHARINE, the Second, in the first place, and then the Emperor ALEXANDER, founded a number of agricultural colonies. Germans were tempted to settle in Russia by very strong inducements. Lands were assigned to them either without price or at a merely nominal price; money was advanced from the imperial treasury to provide stock and farming utensils; entire exemption from taxation for ten years was granted, a favor which was repeated when circumstances rendered the immunity desirable or necessary; and each colony was permitted to form within itself an independent community, with its own courts and its own administrators and magistrates elected by the people. And to members of these colonies were guaranteed absolute religious freedom and perpetual exemption from military duty; conditions which made the colonies welcome refuges not only to oppressed Mennonites but to the Herren-hutters or Moravians, who were regarded with no favor in orthodox Germany. Hence the colonists largely consisted of members of these sects, though in the course of time they were joined by many Lutherans from various parts of the fatherland. During many years the terms under which they became Russian subjects were strictly observed, and the settlements flourished as they might have been expected to flourish from the industrious, single minded and truly religious character of the people. On this subject the testimony of visitors in successive generations has been uniform. Travelers have always represented those German colonies as presenting the most striking and admirable contrast to the Russian settlements in their vicinity, reminding one indeed of oases in the midst of a desert. Only a few weeks ago, an American correspondent, on his way to join the Russian expedition against Khiva, describing the German farms and villages on the Volga, said that to pass beyond them was to "exchange radiant civilization for disgusting barbarism, to leave brick houses, good roads, lovely gardens and highly cultivated fields for mud huts, no roads worthy of the name, desolate wastes, and dirty men and women."

NICHOLAS was the first Czar who began to disregard the engagements under which the Germans had settled in his empire. He interfered with their local administration, by setting over them officers who exercised authority without reference to ancient usages or the wishes of the people, and resistance on their part was met with corporal punishment or with relegation of the offender into the military service, to some of them the most dreadful punishment that could be inflicted.

Still more bitter have been their recent trials, since the policy of completely *russifying* all Russian subjects has been forced upon the government by Muscovite prejudices and fears. It would appear that in every German every genuine Muscovite sees a possible ally and spy of the new empire with which Russia expects some day to settle accounts on the battle field. At least this is a reason sometimes assigned for familiar facts. It is certain, that within the last few years the German subjects of the Czar, guiltless of rebellions, have been treated very much in the same way as the Poles whose treasonable plans and attempts are a chronic evil. In the Baltic provinces two thirds of whose inhabitants are Germans, the Russian language has been made the official language and a compulsory subject of instruction in schools, and the people are continually annoyed by the proselytizing efforts of the Greek Church. The old customs of the Germans are also treated as offensive to Muscovite loyalty while attempts are made to abolish them. In Southern Russia, in the German settlements on the Volga, and in the Crimea, the process of *russification* is being carried on with still greater rigor, and besides in defiance of solemn engagements. The colonies are no longer allowed to retain their form of self-government; or to manage their schools in their own way, or even to exercise their mode of worship without some restrictions. Then all are declared subject to military duty and to bear arms, whatever conscientious scruples any of them may have on the subject. To these Russificatory regulations the United States are indebted for one of the largest and most valuable accessions of population they have ever received.

We are well aware that much may be said in justification of the Russian policy which has such oppressive effects. Uniformity of religion, a single language, and homogeneousness of population would be great advantages to the Russian empire. Then it is of course embarrassing to a government to have subjects who refuse to fight even for the defense of their country. But when one reflects how impossible after all the russification of the Russian empire is; how many tongues will be spoken and how many religions will be believed in by the Czar's subjects after all his efforts to unify them, it does seem a pity and foolish as well as cruel that such small concessions could not have been made as would have permitted a hundred thousand or a few more simple minded Germans to live and die in the country where their good example was so much needed.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS AND THE CLERGY.

Two, certainly, and perhaps more than two, weekly newspapers of the religious class have somewhat sternly rebuked the members of the State Teachers' Association, which lately met in Pittsburgh, for taking up Darwinism as a subject of discussion. Whether the topic was selected by the Association directly or indirectly, or wholly by the person who made it the subject of an essay, we do not know, and are therefore unable to say who was responsible for the offense, if any offense was committed. Our correspondent, X, could perhaps have shed light on this point, but he has not done so, and therefore failed to impart the single item of information which would have qualified the public to measure the pertinence, if not the justice of the rebuke administered by the religious press. After reflection, and the consultation of friends, our correspondent, we are sure, will feel inclined to thank rather than blame us for the suppression of his letter. Snubbing, we admit, is probably never agreeable even to the meekest of men, and even the meekest of men must find it especially aggravating when he regards the persons who administer the snubbing as not only in the wrong, but as having no claim to the relative moral and intellectual superiority which they assume in taking upon themselves the office of censors. No doubt, the lesser is rebuked as well as blessed of the greater, and it is dignity, real or imaginary, which gives impressiveness to one of the acts as it gives potency to the other. But in repelling the affront, X injures his cause by introducing three or four irrelevant topics, and he besides indulges in the use of language too energetic for his purpose as well as inappropriate to the occasion.

Our correspondent also falls into the mistake and injustice of treating the criticism of the religious press as a gratuitous assault upon the schoolmasters or a portion of them. He utterly forgets the provocation given by the latter who were manifestly the aggressors. In saying that they "began the quarrel" we do not allude to the attempt to elucidate the doctrines of DARWIN, but to the attempt, in the same essay, to represent the clergy, the theologians of all ages and nations as the enemies of science. From the published synopsis of the paper the author appeared to have served up for the edification of the Assembly a rehash of the most offensive statements and remarks concerning theologians contained in DRAPER's superficial book on "Intellectual Development in Europe." Of course to every well informed person present, the impression conveyed must have seemed essentially false. But if it had been true, it would have been equally out of place, and wholly inappropriate to a meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The common school teachers of the State do not assemble for the purpose of discussing and settling the character and title to respect of any of the professions or guilds unless it be their own. If a member had read a paper designed to show that the almost uniform tendency of the practice of the law as illustrated in history is to make men knaves, or that the medical practitioner almost inevitably runs into quackery every listener would have been struck with the bad taste as well as the ignorance displayed. And yet we venture confidently to affirm that, either of these monstrous propositions could be maintained with more facts and more conclusive logic than the assertion which ascribes to theologians as a class hostility to science. But we meant nothing more than to remind X who had been the aggressors.

Nor is our correspondent fortunate in his retort of the contemptuous admonition of the religious press that in discussing Darwinism, the schoolmasters were meddling with a subject beyond their strength. It is no doubt true that ministers feel at liberty to denounce the doctrines of DARWIN without having mastered them in their details. Some may even betray ignorance or misapprehension in their treatment of the subject. But neither reproach will strike sensible people as particularly discreditable, and certainly both pulpit denunciation and pulpit blundering on such a subject are venial offenses in comparison with the offense of the shallow sciolist, who, ignorant even of the elements of the sciences from which Darwinism derives its arguments, chooses to accept it as established with all its tremendous consequences. Ministers, at least educated ministers of the Gospel, if unacquainted with the Darwinian theory in its minutiæ, know that it is not yet proved, that it is a mere theory, not wholly satisfactory even to its author. It is rejected not only by such naturalists as AGASSIZ in this country, but by the entire school of French physiologists, who ridicule both the doctrine and the language in which it is expressed. Even HUXLEY speaks of it as "only a hypothesis." The celebrated French ethnologist, M. DE QUATREFAGES, denies the merit of originality to the theory, and claims that it was long ago advanced by NAUDIN. DARWIN's countryman, the illustrious comparative anatomist, Professor OWEN, scoffs at the doctrine as the outcome of "human fancy, unchecked and unguided by observed facts." Certainly, clergymen are in very good company when battling Darwinism. By accepting or countenancing the theory as being entitled to any consideration in connection with the doctrines of Christianity, they would show themselves not only faithless to their high office, but uninstructed in the intellectual achievements and progress of their time. Not professing to be men of science they take science from its professors; it is only the uneducated or the ill educated who mistake conjectures and hypotheses for settled scientific truths.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

The ticket nominated Tuesday by the Temperance men is a moderately good one; but it is plain to every experienced eye that several of the gentlemen named on it were placed there without their knowledge or consent. This we take to be the case with both of the gentlemen named for Judges, and we are certain that two such good and sterling Republicans as D. N. WHITE and WM. SWISSHELM will never lend their names to any ticket intended to break down or defeat the Republican organization. Ditto as to GEORGE WILSON, if he is the GEORGE WILSON we think of.

We cannot believe that Judge HAMPTON will permit the use of his name in any such connection. We were authorized to state, on the morning after Judge EWING was nominated, that Judge HAMPTON concurred most heartily in that nomination; and the use of his name in the Temperance Convention must therefore have been entirely without his knowledge. As to Mr. BAILEY, we are very much mistaken in the man if he either sympathizes with the movement or will permit his name to be so used.

As to any necessity for this ticket, we fail to see it. The friends of temperance in this State got up the Local Option movement and pressed it upon the Legislature. It was their own device, and they are bound to stand by the result of their own acts. They professed to be willing to trust the people, and they made their appeal to them accordingly. In making that appeal they agreed that if the people voted against license, there should be no licenses granted for three years; and that if they voted for license, that licenses should be granted for three years. They went to the people on this plan of their own making, and the people of Allegheny county decided against them.

And what would they now? The people are the source of all power, and an appeal to them in their original legislative capacity, is an appeal to the Court of last resort, whose action on it must be final and conclusive. There is no appeal from their decision; and the Temperance men having asked them to say whether licenses shall be granted or not; and they having decided that they shall, nothing is left but submission to the decision thus evoked. Surely the Temperance men of this county are not going to repudiate their own work? After resorting to local option as a sovereign remedy for intemperance, they cannot have the face to ask to have it set aside? And yet, what else does their action of yesterday mean?

Another question suggests itself: Why were judicial nominations made by this Convention? The Judges of the District Court do not grant licenses, and have nothing to do with the liquor question in any possible shape; why, then, were nominations made for this Court? The answer is not far to seek. Both Mr. EWING and Mr. WHITE are temperate men and temperance men; but as members of the Constitutional Convention they voted against incorporating a prohibition clause in the new Constitution. It is *that* they are to be punished for. They acted, in that matter, as their judgments dictated. They voted for what they thought was right; and because they so voted, they are to be prevented from going upon the bench, if possible.

This, then, is the reward which public men get for acting honestly and conscientiously. The very men who now undertake to punish Messrs. EWING and WHITE for following out the dictates of their judgments, are the men who have been clamoring for the nomination for office of good men, independent men, and men who will act as they see fit; and yet, when we nominate such men, and elect them, the moment they dare to act for themselves they are marked, proscribed men—men to be denounced and slaughtered for having had opinions of their own!

This is poor encouragement to political parties to put up intelligent, independent and clear-headed men for office; but we cannot and will not believe that the great body of temperance men in this county are prepared to act on this proscriptive principle. We prefer to regard the action of yesterday as that of a comparatively few extremists, who are blinded by zeal and led away by a one-sided judgment, and not that of the great masses of impartial men who constitute the Temperance element in this county.

Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker.

Sir Samuel Baker wrote to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under date of Khartoum, July 2, that cheering news of the safety of Dr. Livingstone had been received. The eminent explorer had left Ujiji for the west side of Tanganyika, since which no word had been received from him. It seems, from the statement of Mr. Baker, that Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza essentially form one sheet of water, connected by narrow, marshy straits, overgrown with water grass, giving the appearance of an island.

A RELIGIOUS insanity has seized upon the negroes in the neighborhood of Spartanburg, S. C. A colored man named Bobo had been preaching to a large congregation that he was an inspired prophet, and instructed by God to lead them to the promised land, distant 160 miles. He persuaded fifty or sixty of them to sell out their crops, stock, furniture, etc., and go with him. One negro sold a crop worth $600 for $150; another sold a cow and calf for $1 50. The prophet told them that to ensure success to their journey they must offer up a human sacrifice. They accordingly took an old negro woman, tied her in an out-house, and went in search of a particular kind of stick, with which, under the direction of the prophet, they were to commit the deed. They were some time finding the stick and the whites interfered and released the old woman. Bobo and his followers then left the country, and when last heard of were going over the mountains. Their belief is that when they reach the promised land they will have wings and fly.

CONCERNING marriages in Bavaria, C. C. Fulton writes from Munich to the Baltimore *American*: It may be an interesting item of news to some of your lady readers to notice the fact that on every Monday morning a list of all the engagements for marriage that have taken place during the preceding week are published in the morning papers. They proceed to state that "John Schmidt, son of Thomas and Marie Schmidt, has entered into a contract for marriage to Katherine Von Jones, second daughter of Josef and Emile Von Jones, and that all the papers have been signed and approved by the parents of both contracting parties." How would our ladies like this formality of proceeding, which virtually cuts them off from all gentlemen's society, except the affianced one? He is allowed only to spend one evening a week with her, in the company of father and mother, until the ceremony is performed; and how would our youthful Benedicts like this, especially as they are not expected to give much time to their lady friends after the publication of this formal announcement.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

A dispatch from Pottsville on Monday says: Hon. William M. Randall was yesterday defeated in the Democratic Convention by a combination that was a perfect surprise, as a majority of the delegates had been instructed for him. His friends assert that money, and money alone, secured his defeat, which has created a bitter dissatisfaction among old-line Democrats of the district, believing, as they do, that it was procured by open and shameless corruption. There is a rumor on the streets that the friends of Senator Randall insist upon his being an independent candidate. O. P. Bechtel, of Pottsville, was the nominee. Boyer, Egan and Foster are the candidates for the lower house." Commenting on this the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Our readers will learn from the telegraphic dispatches from Schuylkill county, that the Democrats of that county have cheated each other in the nomination of their candidate for Senator. Mr. Randall alleges that a majority of the delegates were openly instructed to support him, and that he was utterly surprised when he was counted out. Mr. Randall is an ultra Democrat, and it makes little difference to the Republicans who represents that county, if a Democrat is to come; but we must confess that he deserves better treatment at the hands of the Democracy. He has labored hard and faithfully for the party.

The Democrats of Juniata county on Monday placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senator, Dr. J. M. Crawford; Assembly, Jerome Hetrick; Sheriff, W. H. Krouse; Register and Recorder, John T. Metlin; Treasurer, Samuel Showers; County Commissioner, Alex. Crozier; Jury Commissioner, David Partner; Auditor, John Fitzgerald; Coroner, Joseph Middagh.

A special from Ebensburg to the Johnstown *Tribune* gives this account of the doings of the Republican County Convention of Cambria: The Republican County Convention was called to order at two o'clock this afternoon. A. M. Gregg was chosen President, and H. H. Kuhn and Alvin Evans, Secretaries. Every district in the county was represented. Hon. Samuel Henry was nominated for Assembly by acclamation. He was waited upon by a committee who informed him of that fact and he then made a brief speech thanking the Convention for honoring him for a third time as the nominee of the Republican party. John T. Harris was nominated by acclamation for Sheriff; Thomas Griffith, of Cambria township, for Treasurer; James Conrad, for County Commissioner; Tobias Stutzman, for Poor House Director; John Cushaon, for Auditor; E. V. Barker, for Jury Commissioner; John H. Fisher, for Coroner. This is the strongest ticket ever yet put up in the field in this county by the Republican party.

The Blair county Democratic Convention met in Hollidaysburg on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Jas. Funk; Sheriff, John Rockett; Commissioner, Oliver Haggerty; Jury Commissioner, James McIntosh; Poor Director, Emanuel Clapper; Auditor, Robert L. Holliday; Coroner, John Hickey. Thomas W. Jackson was elected Representative delegate to the State Convention, and S. M. Woodcock Chairman of the County Committee. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Hon. James R. Ludlow for Supreme Judge. The resolutions are of the usual kind, except that the salary grab was denounced.

At the Lehigh county Republican Convention, held on the 23d inst., the subjoined ticket was nominated: Assembly—E. Camp, of Allentown, David McKenna, of Slatington; Associate Judge—Samuel J. Kistler, nominated by acclamation; County Commissioner—James Weiler, nominated by acclamation; Director of Poor—Aaron Balliet, nominated by acclamation; Jury Commissioner—John Snyder; County Treasurer—Lewis Roth; County Auditor—Charles Schoenly, nominated by acclamation; Trustees of Academy—Anthony Mechling and James W. Courtney, nominated by acclamation; Senatorial Conferees—D. D. Jones, Edward Ruhe, R. A. Boyer, Wm. H. Ainey and James S. Biery. The nomination for State Senate was left to a conference between Lehigh and Carbon counties, and the above five elected conferees were invested with full power to act.

Politics appears to be mixed in the eastern coal regions. In Schuylkill county, there is a prospect of three local tickets—Democratic, Republican and Workingmen's, the last named put up by the miners. The Democrats are in further trouble because they have no county organ. The Pottsville *Standard*, which has hitherto occupied that position, is independent, repudiates the Ohio platform of the Straight-Outs, and has almost indicated an intention to bolt the regular county nominations.

Massachusetts.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—CANDIDATE FOR GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, August 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day unanimously voted not to change the time originally fixed for the State Convention, September 3d. It is stated that the Young Democracy of this vicinity propose to present to the Convention the name of ex-mayor Gaston for Governor.

New York.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 27.—The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, the committee appointed by the Sons of Temperance and other radical temperance men of the State have agreed to call a State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 17th of September to nominate a State ticket.

Ohio.

NOMINATIONS TO THE STATE SENATE.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Judge Wm. M. Buckham, of Henry county, and Hon. John T. Newton, of Lucas, were nominated to the State Senate by the Republican Convention which met here to-day.

General.

That irreverent journal, the Boston *Advertiser*, thus accounts for the nomination of "Old Bill" by the Buckeye Bourbons: This Allen is an uncle of Senator Allen G. Thurman, and to all intents and purposes his candidate. The election of a Senator is the great business of the next Legislature, and it is said that Thurman's determination to preserve old party lines was owing in part to his conviction that he stood no chance of re-election if the so-called Allen county movement was approved. The Democracy, recognizing that this was to all intents and purposes his fight, permitted him to name his candidate, and he persuaded his uncle to come to the front once more. It will be so much the worse for the Democracy, and not a particle better for Thurman.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sounds the alarm. The gains of the Republican party in Kentucky are not heavy, but deeply significant. Says the *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of the result of the recent legislative election:

It is a warning to the Democratic party of Kentucky. It tells us very plainly that the Democracy cannot afford to throw themselves across the path of progress and reform; that the abuses of a Democratic Legislature must be corrected; and that if they are not corrected by one party they will be corrected by the other. Party managers must not be allowed to provide only for themselves when the party is going to the devil. We must have a change, or we will be routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." A change is demanded. "We are near waking," says Novalis, "when we dream that we dream." Let us hope that the eyes of the people of Kentucky are nearly open.

It would be difficult to tell whether the present low estate of the Democracy is owing to Democrats leaving the party, or to the party leaving them. Both processes have been actively going on for some time. There are a great many Democrats in the country, and a great many more persons of Democratic habits of thinking; but there is very little party left.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The new party has at last secured a name. The Chicago *Post* calls the Iowa opposition "*Potato Bugs*," and says they are "already indicating signs of discouragement and weakness, and won't be heard of when the frost comes."

THE agony occasioned by the kitchen question is strikingly shown in the burst of insane joy with which a Chicago gentleman describes the family cook. He observes that few can boast of such appalling ignorance. And she is really an excellent cook. She fries the cucumbers to an excellent brown, she economically scrambles eggs, shells and all, she boils the mutton chops to a turn in the tea kettle, she steams the potatoes by holding them, one by one, on a fork at the spout of the same. And she has been in this country only three months, and asks only $4 a week. "No consideration short of a foreign mission," says this merry head of a suffering family, "could induce us to part with her."

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

What the Papers Have to Say About Them.

[From the Lebanon Courier.]

The Convention was very fairly conducted—Mr. Miller and Mr. Olmstead, the presiding officers, declaring in the start that all must be fairly heard, and acting throughout up to that promise.

The resolutions of the Convention have the true ring, and we are sure will be gratifying to every true Republican. There is no uncertain sound on the "salary grab," and the resolution on that subject gives earnest voice to the outraged sentiments of the people. On the subject of special legislation—one of the great evils of the times—the demand on the Constitutional Convention is timely and proper.

Mr. Mackey, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a man of much more than ordinary ability and has shown himself to be a successful financier. Under his management of the finances, the State debt is being paid at the rate of $2,000,000 a year; and this is done with real estate entirely relieved of taxation. Enemies have been prolific with charges against him, but investigation has always shown them to be groundless, and his reputation does not appear to have been affected by them before the public.

Mr. Gordon is represented to be a man of high personal character and of superior legal ability. He, like his two competitors for the nomination, is a self-made man. He was born in Lewisburg, and when a boy went as an apprentice to the moulding business. An accident happening, his foot was badly burned and he was laid up for some time. While thus unable to work, he obtained some books to read, and among them was a treatise on law, and he was so much interested in the subject that he continued the study until he was qualified for admission to the bar, where he was soon recognized as a lawyer of much above ordinary ability. He has been a successful practitioner as well as an able judicial officer.

With such candidates and such a platform it is not probable that the moribund Democracy can make much of a contest against us.

[From the Venango Citizen.]

Hon. I. G. Gordon, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is an industrious and able lawyer, of unblemished private and public character, and if elected will fill the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in a satisfactory manner.

R. W. Mackey, the nominee for State Treasurer, has occupied that position for a number of years, by choice of the Legislature, and has faithfully and successfully performed the duties of the office During the last campaign the Democratic press of the State unceasingly vilified and slandered him, and made grave charges against the manner in which the State funds were used, alleging that a deficiency existed in the Treasury. An investigation proved all the charges to be false, and resulted in his complete vindication. His nomination by a vote of 115 against 18 cast for Mr. Henry, is an evidence of his popularity with the Republicans of the State, and his election by a large majority is certain.

The platform is sound in every particular, and is worthy of the consideration and support of the whole people.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

The harmonious action of the Republican State Convention is a favorable omen for the success of the ticket. Profiting by the lesson of last year, the utmost fairness was shown every candidate, and such general satisfaction given as entirely precludes the possibility of bolting or soreheadness in any locality. The nominees are men of whom it is a pleasure to speak. Mr. Gordon, the nominee for Supreme Judge, is lawyer, eminent in his profession, and a man who enjoys the most entire confidence of those who most intimately know him. We are assured on the best of authority, that his election will in no degree diminish the high reputation for learning and probity that has always characterized the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. The nominee for State Treasurer, we are glad to say, is our choice. Mr Mackey has been defamed in no measured degree by Democratic speakers and writers of the State; indeed, he has been the principal target for their abuse for the last two years. That this constitutes a cause for Republican distrust, we are not convinced, rather shall we regard it as something which, in the absence of other evidence, should prove to the satisfaction of a Republican that he is a good man. His administration of the duties of his office has been scrutinized in every possible manner by those anxious to discover some wrong management; but the most persistent efforts of his enemies have failed to discover anything, but the strictest integrity in every official act. Mr. Mackey has been tried and found competent for the office. The confidence in his integrity inspired by three and a half years of trial, led the Republicans of the State to indorse him by an almost unanimous nomination. That such a nomination can fail to be succeeded by an election is only possible in a minority party, and the Republican party is not in that condition.

We shall now look with little concern for result of the Convention. We shall care little what course the opposite party may pursue, confident as we are, that we have candidates who command the support of our whole party, and therefore have reason to expect that every Republican will cast his vote for Gordon and Mackey—for learning and purity upon the bench, and business capacity and honesty in the care and management of the State funds.

[From the Wellsboro (Tioga Co.) Agitator.]

As for the ticket, it seems to have been a partial surprise to many political prophets, but it is conceded on all sides to be a good one. The re-nomination of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer was made almost without an organized opposition. He has filled the office for three years, and during all that time has been a faithful and efficient public officer. The fact that since he entered upon his duties $5,000,000 of the State debt have been paid off and that it is now being reduced at the rate of about $2,000,000 per month sufficiently demonstrates the integrity and the administrative capacity of the Treasurer.

The candidate for Supreme Judge is Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county. He is spoken of as a man of superior talent, and of personal integrity which is above suspicion. He has had experience on the Bench, and has enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer, especially in land titles and questions arising out of oil operations. His nomination gives great satisfaction in the western part of the State.

The ticket and the platform are both eminently satisfactory. That they will be heartily indorsed by the party in October there is no doubt.

[From the Clarion Republican.]

Hon. I. G. Gordon, of our neighboring county of Jefferson, is so well and favorably known to our citizens that it were almost useless for us to say anything to influence votes in his favor. He is a gentleman of superior talent, and possesses a reputation for personal integrity excelled by none. His nomination is a fitting tribute to his worth, and as he comes from a section not represented on the Supreme Bench, and the constant litigation that is being appealed to our higher Courts, from this section, involving land titles, &c., with which Judge Gordon has some personal experience, makes his nomination one eminently fit to be made. Judge Gordon will add strength to our ticket, and his election by a triumphant majority cannot be doubted.

The nomination of Mr. Mackey was a foregone conclusion. We believe the Convention did what the great mass of the Republican party demanded. His official record is open for inspection. Few men have ever filled this office, that to-day can boast of as wide a circle of personal friends, or has the popularity that Mr. Mackey has. He has faithfully discharged the trust committed to him, and his administrative capacity cannot be doubted. He will walk over the course with ease, and will sweep everything before him.

Our candidates are strong men, men of whom we are proud, and with them as standard bearers, on the admirable platform we have, the ticket is bound to win. Let every Republican now do his duty, be true to his principles, and the success of the party at October is no longer a problem.

[From the Chambersburg Repository.]

The Convention of last Wednesday did not perhaps attract as much notice or excite as much interest as our State nominations usually do, but the attendance of delegates was complete, and the rivalry between the friends of the candidates for Supreme Judge brought quite a crowd of interested spectators to Harrisburg. There was but little excitement on the question of State Treasurer. The nomination was all along conceded to Mr. Mackey, whose intimacy with the politicians of the State was such that an ordinary observer could not have failed to divine that any opposition to him must fail, unless it mustered strength enough to dictate the nomination for Supreme Judge. This Mr. Henry, the only opponent Mr. Mackey had in the Convention, failed to do, and the latter received the nomination on the first ballot and the support of all the delegates but eighteen. It cannot argue against Mr. Henry's fitness for the office of Treasurer that he did not receive the nomination. Mr. Mackey has four times been elected to the place by the Legislature. This is the first time, under an amendment of the Constitution, that the people elect the State Treasurer, and his efficient management of the finances of the State both justified him in asking and the Convention in granting him the nomination of his party. Of his election by a large and decisive majority, no matter who his opponent may be, both his own popularity and the demoralized and disorganized condition of the Democracy of the State leave no manner of doubt. Of the names mentioned in connection with the Judgeship, but three, Judge Paxton, of Philadelphia, Judge Butler, of Chester county, and Judge Gordon, of Jefferson, were candidates, and among them the contest was waged. Several other gentlemen, equally qualified, were named by their friends, and received complimentary votes, but they were not aspirants for the nomination. Ten ballots were cast before a nomination was made, and then, contrary to expectation, the choice fell upon a Western man, though the East claimed, and it was confidently expected would receive the honor of the nomination. It is probable that the friends of Mr. Henry, who were disappointed in not receiving the support of the delegates favorable to the nomination of Judge Butler, contributed largely to the result. If their votes had been cast for either one of the Eastern candidates he would have been nominated, and if they had not supported Judge Gordon his claims on account of location would not have been strongly pressed. However, all cordially acquiesced in the result, and it is freely admitted that a better nomination for the position could not have been made.

Hon. Isaac Gordon is a resident of Jefferson county. He was formerly Judge of the Venango district, has an excellent reputation as a lawyer and jurist, and is a man of unimpeachable reputation. He was also some time ago a member of the Legislature, where he stood deservedly high as a gentleman of ability and integrity. He will command the hearty support of his party, and we believe will adorn the honorable position to which he will be elected.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1873.

The recent brush in Montana was quite a surprise in military circles, as it was supposed that the Indians would keep clear of such a large force. The object of the expedition was not hostility to the Indians in a warlike sense, though it seems that the red man, and with great reason too, has learned to fear a railroad more than an army; when the two move together he finds it high time to make an Indian protest. The former survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad was unsatisfactory, owing to the extremely ragged nature of the country. The object of the expedition fitted out under General Stanley was, therefore, the exploration of the valley of the Yellowstone with a view to the selection of that route. Dispatches received from Stanley report the country as vastly more favorable than the proposed line. At Mussel Shell river it was the purpose of the expedition to turn back, as from that point westward to Helena the country had been explored by parties sent from that frontier town. The expedition, therefore, had joined its explorations to those of the Helena party. It is thought that the moral effect of the late fight will be of advantage to subsequent parties sent out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873.

In conversation with one of the principal officials of the Treasury Department to-day, the subject of the outspoken voice of the people of Ohio in hostility to "back pay," as exhibited on the occasion of Senator Morton's recent speech, was brought up. The conversation elicited the somewhat astonishing expression of the opinion that the refunding of the back pay by members of Congress was, in this official's opinion, an empty farce, for the simple reason that there is no value received and hence no complete transaction. He thought that unless there were some special legislation in the premises, the pay could be claimed and drawn out again by the parties themselves, or by their legal heirs after their decease. The money, he observed, had merely been deposited in the Treasury, and the government had the use of it, but no valid or permanent title. The power to vote back pay was unquestionably within the scope of the jurisdiction of Congress; if it was an abuse of power and an unwarranted appropriation of the money of the people, it was a matter for the people to settle. They are the only power superior to Congress, and therefore have the ability to punish the offense and remedy the evils. Those who return their back pay have their receipts to show that the government received a certain amount of money from them. As the manner in which they obtained that money was in strict accordance with law, whether praiseworthy or not, the government, he thought, could not hold it longer than they saw fit to leave it there. This new feature in this perplexing question places the refunding business in quite a different light.

Senator Morton's back pay was formally turned into the Treasury to-day, though his letter authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to act for him was written two weeks ago from New York.

The Wawasset.

The report on the burning of the Wawasset was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873.

CONDITION AND DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

Indian Commissioner Smith returned to-day from an extended tour among the Indian tribes on the Missouri and other points in the West. During his absence he held councils with the representatives of thirty-five or forty thousand Indians, and reports that generally he found them peaceable and inclined to respect the wishes of the government. At the Sisseton agency in Dacotah, where he was joined by Secretary Delano, a most satisfactory condition of affairs was found to exist. All the Indians, some 1,500 in number, are engaged in farming, have schools, wear civilized costume, and live in houses like whites.

BAD CONDITION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

According to information received from a gentleman of high character in Arizona, recent developments in that Territory, indicate that there has been great mismanagement and probably fraud in the conduct of Indian affairs there. It is not alleged that the agents have all been dishonest, but they claim that through some outside pressure they are being forced to receive supplies of inferior quality at ruinous prices. Appropriations being thus exhausted before the year is half gone, there is great probability that many of the Indians will be compelled to leave their reservations, and General Crook's year of hard work be undone.

Water Routes to the Seaboard—Early Efforts on the Potomac—Formation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company—Government and State Aid—Magnitude of the Work—Condition of Trade—Contemplated Completion to Pittsburgh—Route and Distances—The Country Demands New Avenues of Trade—Awakening Interest—An Exhibit of Democratic Financiering.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

Among the earliest schemes of inland water communication on the American continent, was the construction of a canal from tide water on the Potomac to the head waters of the Ohio. Foremost among those who advocated this project was George Washington of Virginia. With that same zeal which he subsequently exhibited in the cause of his country, Washington, as a young man full of enterprise, personally examined the course of the upper Potomac and noted the facilities it afforded for the object in view. The war of the Revolution, however, broke out and he was called to another field. Immediately after the restoration of peace, which also brought National Independence, the project was again taken into consideration and led to the incorporation of the Potomac Company by the State of Maryland in 1784, for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac rive. The funds of the company, however, were limited. In 1810 an attempt was made to raise $300,000 by means of a lottery, of which, however, but the first class was drawn. Under this company, as early as 1800, a passage had been made so as to overcome the Little and Great Falls of the Potomac, both within twenty miles above Georgetown.

These primitive attempts in 1828 were followed by the gigantic scheme of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The charter of the latter company was granted by the Legislatures of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and was assented to by the Congress of the United States. The capital of the company, which was unlimited, was made up of government, State, municipal and individual subscriptions. Of these the State of Maryland subscribed $5,000,000, the United States $1,000,000, the city of Washington $1,000,000, Georgetown $250,000, Alexandria $250,000, and the State of Virginia $250,000. The funds of the company were increased from time to time as exigencies demanded. That portion of the route between Georgetown and Cumberland known as the Eastern Section, a distance of 182 miles, had already been carefully surveyed by the original Potomac Company, so that work was commenced at once. On July 4, 1828, ground was broken at Georgetown by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The work of construction was prosecuted with great vigor, and the canal was opened to navigation as far as Cumberland, Maryland, in 1841, at a cost of about $13,000,000. The magnitude of the work was great owing to the rugged nature of the country through which it passed. The line of the canal, to its present terminus, follows the Maryland or eastern bank of the Potomac river, with an occasional deflection where the country away from the stream offers superior advantages. The difference of elevation between Cumberland and tide water at Georgetown is estimated at 578 feet. This fall, therefore, was to be overcome by means of locking. There are seventy-five locks of 100 feet in length, 15 feet in width and averaging 8 feet lift; eleven aqueducts that cross the Monocacy river consisting of seven arches of 54 feet span, and 190 culverts of various dimensions, some sufficiently spacious to admit of the passage of wagons. The canal is fed by a number of dams across the Potomac, varying from 150 to 800 feet in length and from 4 to 20 feet elevation. The breadth of the canal is 60 feet for the first sixty miles above Georgetown, and for the remaining distance to Cumberland 50 feet, with a uniform depth of 6 feet. The aqueducts, locks and culverts are constructed of stone laid in hydraulic cement.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of engineering skill is the tunnel through the "Pawpaw Ridge." This work is 3,118 feet in length from the northern to the southern portal, and 24 feet in diameter, with an elevation of 17 feet clear of the surface of the water.

The completion of the canal to Cumberland opened the immensely valuable and rich coal sections of Western Maryland and West Virginia. The trade since the close of the rebellion, 1861-65, has steadily increased, and each year, with the opening of new veins, besides the development of the productive capacity of the country through which the canal passes, has largely added to its revenue.

The following report shows the condition of trade at the last report:

The shipment of coal from Cumberland for the week ending August 16th amounted to 38,249 tons 4 cwt., a decrease compared with the corresponding week of last year of 14,583 tons 6 cwt. For the present year to that date, 1,518,617 tons 12 cwt. were shipped, showing an increase over the same period of 1872 of 134,958 tons 6 cwt. Increase in railroad shipments, 206,382 tons 3 cwt; decrease in canal shipments, 71,373 tons 17 cwt. Owing to the breaks and the entire suspension of through business on the canal, but four boats loaded with coal for way places cleared Cumberland during the week ending Wednesday evening, August 13. During the previous week receipts of the company were: From Cumberland, $17,301 38; Georgetown $800; Hancock, $77 58; Williamsport, $103; total, $18,341 91.

The continuance of heavy rains has protracted this interruption, but it is expected boats will resume through trips to-day. Various causes led to the suspension of the enterprise at Cumberland. The development of the country, however, calls for increased means of transportation in connection with the investigations contemplated by the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, the completion of the entire line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal becomes a subject of National importance. In the construction of the eastern section the government of the United States took a tangible interest. If the committee should report in favor of the government rendering pecuniary aid to the greater inland lines of water communication, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal extension to the Ohio river would naturally be entitled to the first claim for this assistance.

The line of the canal beyond Cumberland and connecting with the Ohio, it was proposed should leave the Potomac at the former point, and thence follow the valley of Mill's creek to the Great Savage mountain, which divides the waters of the Atlantic and the Mississippi. It was proposed to surmount this barrier by means of a tunnel four miles in length, and thence intercept the headwaters of the Youghiogeny. It was then to pursue the valley of that stream to its confluence with the Monongahela, and thence by the valley of that latter river to Pittsburgh.

The distances from Cumberland east and west, according to the surveys, are:

	Miles.
East from Cumberland to Capon	54¼
Conococheague	33½
Harper's Ferry	38½
Great Falls	46¾
Tide water at Georgetown, on the Potomac	9
Total	182
	Miles.
West from Cumberland to mouth of Savage river	33
Summit Level	13
Narrows from Dividing ridge	6½
Falls of Deep Creek	8½
Smithfield	24
Connellsville	38
Monongahela	40
Pittsburgh	15
Total	178

SUMMARY OF DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Tide water to Cumberland, east	182
Head of steamboat navigation, west	178
Total	360

Of this distance as we have seen over one-half is now completed. There is a difference of sixty-two miles in favor of the Cheat river route to the Monongahela at a distance however of 100 miles from Pittsburgh, or a total distance of 382 miles from tidewater. This would make a difference of twenty-two miles in favor of the Youghiogheny over the Cheat river route to Pittsburgh.

The attention which the opening of water routes to the seaboard is now receiving is universal. The rapid increase of the country in population and production seems to necessitate more enlarged facilities of transportation, not only of iron and coal, but of the cereals from the granaries of the Mississippi valley. The vastness of the area of territory lying upon the three great streams, Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, may be appreciated when it is stated that it covers about two thirds of the entire area of the United States. The inquiry, therefore, which is now being made under the auspices of Congress, will give direction to the important work of internal improvements.

Mr. Weed Corey, of Virginia, has prepared an exhibit of the debts of States, in order to show that the so-called conservative financeering under the present Democratic administration of Virginia, does not support the allegations that the indebtedness of the Southern States is owing to the ascendancy of the Republican party. The exhibits are based upon calculations of the debts of all the States in 1870, with the exception of Virginia, which is credited with eighteen months of Democratic management. The Virginia debt is officially reported to the 30th of September, 1872. A comparison of amounts will be sufficient, without comment. The table is as follows:

Virginia State debt, September 30, 1872, $45,718,000.
Maine, December 31, 1870, $7,067,000.
New Hampshire, December 31, 1870, $2,817,000.
Vermont, December 31, 1870, $1,045,000.
Massachusetts, December 31, 1870, $27,735,000.
Rhode Island, December 31, 1870, $2,927,000.
Connecticut, December 31, 1870, $6,898,000.
New York, bounties $22,000,000, total $38,641,000.
New Jersey, 1870, $2,996,000.
Pennsylvania (debt will be paid before 1876), $31,111,000.
Delaware, 1870, $1,632,000.
Maryland, 1870, $13,317,000.
North Carolina, 1870, $29,900,000.
South Carolina, 1870, $7,665,000.
Georgia, 1870, $6,014,000.
Florida, 1870, $1,288,000.
Alabama, 1870, $5,382,000.
Mississippi, 1870, no debt.
Louisiana, 1870 (obligated to issue $15,000,000 bonds in the future), $25,021,000.
Texas, 1870, $360,000.
West Virginia, 1870, no debt.
Tennessee, 1870 (including bonds to railroads), $32,562,000.
Kentucky, 1870, $1,424,000.
Ohio, 1870, $9,752,000.
Indiana, 1870, $3,970,000.
Illinois, 1870, $4,890,000.
Michigan, 1870, $2,385,000.
Wisconsin, 1870, $2,252,000.
Minnesota, 1870, $285,000.
Iowa, 1870, no debt.
Missouri, 1870, $17,886,000.
Arkansas, 1870, $4,557,000.
Kansas, 1870, $1,593,000.
Nebraska, 1870, no debt.
Nevada, 1870, $278,000.
California, 1870, $5,126,000.
Oregon, 1870, no debt.

D&B. R. K.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nominations and Resolutions.

Back Pay Strongly Denounced.

Sound Arguments for Farmers.

MADISON, WIS., August 27.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated C. C. Washburn for Governor, E. W. Young, Secretary of State, and O. C. C. Johnson, State Treasurer. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the Republican party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the nation, it has fairly won for itself the title of being the true reform party of the country, and recognizing the important questions recently reached, and now for the first time attracting a general public attention relating to labor and capital, trade and commerce, production and supply, transportation and exchanges, co-operate franchises and monopolies, and to all other subjects embraced in our political economy, we pledge ourselves to adopt and carry into execution and effect all judicious means of progress and relief relating to these and all other kindred subjects, and as a party we can give assurance from our political ascendancy, both on national and State government of a more speedy and effectual remedy of the existing evils than would be thought possible through any existing opposing party or any party yet to be formed.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible only for such measures as it indorses and approves and for the honest and faithful administration of the government and cannot be expected to vouch for individual honesty in all cases of those whom they promote to office. Yet when such are found unfaithful or corrupt they should be exposed and dismissed from the public service and banished. We denounce all official frauds and corrupt legislation, whether in land grants and subsidy to railroads, in Credit Mobilier, or in the management of the revenue.

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself for past services, and demand that the provisions of the act by which Congressional salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the theory of representative government that any legislative body should make laws exclusively for their own benefit, and we, therefore, favor an amendment to the National Constitution which shall forever prohibit any Congress from increasing its own compensation.

Resolved, That the subject of cheap and reasonable rates of transportation has become of pressing importance to the great body of our people both East and West, and to the producers and consumer, and that it is necessary that some proper legislative measures should be speedily adopted to secure relief and protection against the greed and oppression of grasping monopolies. We urgently recommend what has already been urged in two annual messages of the present Executive, the creation of a Board of Railroad Control, whose duty it shall be to examine the whole subject of transportation and freights and report the facts in relation thereto, and prescribe and adjust such regulations as will be fair and equitable both to the people and railway companies.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LONDON, August 26.—The trial of the Bank of England forgers was brought to an end this afternoon. After George Bidwell had concluded his cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, he delivered an address to the Court, in which he exonerated Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and Geo. MacDonnel were the only guilty ones. MacDonnel also addressed the Court, bearing out the statements of Bidwell. The case was then given to the jury, who after twenty minutes' deliberation found all the accused guilty. Justice Archibald immediately sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for their offense.

SHAKESPEARIAN DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.

LONDON, August 25.—Some interesting Shakespearian documents have just been discovered, which contradict recent theories touching Shakespeare's business connection with theaters.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY

and Sunday night was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from Cambridge, Peterboro, Wisbeach, Newark and other towns, represent that the wind and lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed lest their houses should be overwhelmed while they slept. A number of fires were kindled by lightning and many deaths are reported. Childerby Hall, near Cambridge, historically connected with the reign of Charles I, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Austria.

MEDALS TO AMERICA AT THE EXPOSITION—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS.

VIENNA, August 25.—Of thirty thousand medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exposition, four hundred go to America. There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the exposition. Is is charged that a number of articles which were never entered for competition received medals, and that several firms which had none of their goods on exhibition were awarded diplomas through manipulations of the juries. The quantity of goods and specimens which will be returned home from the American department is very small. Exhibitors have been leaving in crowds as fast as they could get away since the close of the Exposition.

Spain.

SIEGE OF CARTAGENA ABANDONED.

MADRID, August 25.—The fleet under the command of Admiral Lobos which commenced to bombard Cartagena has been compelled to withdraw out of range of the guns of the insurgents. On account of the inferior armament of vessels they cannot co-operate with the artillery of the forts.

BATTLE OF ESTELLA—CARLISTS DEFEATED.

MADRID, August 25.—On Sunday there was a severe engagement near Estella, between five thousand government troops and three thousand Carlists under Ollo. The Carlists, who were in large force, and under their favorite leaders, were completely defeated by the Republican troops. They asked twice to remove their dead and wounded, which request was granted. The remains of the Carlist army retired towards the French frontier. Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and General Tristavy are among the wounded. The Carlists have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Berga, having apparently abandoned the idea of its reduction.

CASTELAR PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, August 26.—Senor Emilia Castelar was to-day elected President of the Cortes by a vote of 134 in his favor, against 73 blanks. Upon taking the chair Senor Castelar delivered a Conservative speech.

CARLISTS AGAIN DEFEATED.

MADRID August 26.—Lizzaraga with 3,000 men is reported as marching to reinforce the Carlist force, beseiging Estella, who now numbers 8,000. The latter were again defeated on Monday with considerable loss by the Republican force in Estella. The republican loss was fifty.

MARION, INDIANA.

New Track of P., C. & St. L. R. R.—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., August 26, 1873.

The work of laying the new iron on the eastern section of the second division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad is progressing rapidly from Bradford Junction and Jonesboro. The iron is mostly laid, and from Benker Hill to Logansport it is completed, leaving a gap of about twenty miles to be relaid, which work is being pushed forward vigorously. The company will at once commence the erection of their machine shops in this place. The main building is to be two hundred feet in length and fifty feet in width, and to be substantially built. The farmers in this section are complaining of drouth which has prevailed in this region for some weeks; and should it continue for any length of time, it will materially affect the corn crop. The ear now being formed, rain is necessary to insure its being large and well filled.

The Wilkesbarre Convention.

BOTH ALLEGHENY DELEGATIONS ADMITTED

Speer Stabbed in the House of His Friends.

Defenders of the Salary Grab Roughly Dealt With.

LUDLOW AND HUTCHINSON NOMINATED.

Ohio Platform Adopted Without the Tariff Plank.

Virtuous Declaration Against Election Frauds.

THE END OF A NOISY FUNERAL.

WILKESBARRE, August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Court room in this place, and was called to order by Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Dr. Andrew Nebinger was unanimously elected temporary chairman, with P. Gray Meek, of Centre, B. Brockway, of Columbia, and A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, temporary Secretaries.

Dr. Nebinger, in a short address, counselled harmony.

On the question of the adoption of the order of business as presented by Col. Wright and amended by C. W. Corrigan, a debate of over an hour took place, the point in dispute being the manner in which the contested seats from Philadelphia should be disposed of. The delegation from that city claimed that they should be allowed to settle such matters among themselves, but it was finally voted that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on contested seats.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past two, awaiting the action of the Committee on Contested Seats. The seats of all the Allegheny delegates are contested, also that of Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30. The Committee on Contested Seats reported Samuel Josephs entitled to represent the Third Legislative district, Dougherty the Fifth and Kendall the Second. They admitted both delegations from Allegheny, each delegation to have five votes. These delegations then named three of their number to represent them on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and pending the action of that Committee the Convention took another recess till 3:30.

At four o'clock the committee being ready to report, the Convention was called to order, and the Chairman of the committee, Colonel Robert Dechert, read the name of Hon. R. Milton Speer, for permanent Chairman.

SPEER DENOUNCED.

At this point A. H. Slatz, of York, interrupted, and moved the non-concurrence of the Convention in the report of the committee so far as read, giving as his reason that Speer had, as a Member of Congress, taken "back pay." The motion and remarks of Mr. Slatz were received with great applause by a majority of the Convention.

SPEER BEGS FOR MERCY.

Mr. Speer replied, defending his actions as a public man, pleading his services and fealty to the Democratic party, and asking the Convention not to give way to the personal clamor of the hour. He stated that he had not sought the honor of presiding over the Convention, but now that the committee had presented his name, he hoped he would not be stabbed in the house of his friends. R. E. Manahan and W. D. Moore supported the motion of Slatz, and denounced the salary grab in severe terms.

SALARY GRAB DEFENDED.

C. W. Corrigan, and J. Lawrence Getz spoke in behalf of Speer. The latter gentleman upheld the back pay bill and was hissed from the floor. The sense of the Convention was almost unanimously against Speer being permanent Chairman.

SPEER FALLS.

He was wise enough to see this, and in a short speech withdrew his name and moved that the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger be substituted. This was carried, and the committee reported a list of Vice Presidents including one from each district, and a number of Secretaries.

LUDLOW FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Judge of Supreme Court. James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, J. H. Graham, of Cumberland, Wm. Elwell, of Columbia, Henry P. Ross, of Bucks, and George Barrett, of Clearfield, were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows: Ludlow, 26; Thompson, 19; Graham, 18; Elwell, 29; Ross, 26; Barrett, 11. The names of Judges Graham and Barrett were withdrawn. The second ballot stood: Ludlow, 71; Elwell, 31, Ross, 20; and Thompson, 9; but before the result was announced, delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow, and his nomination was made unanimous.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny; Frederick Lauer, of Berks; Wm. P. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Centre; Joseph Laubach, of Northampton, and Wm. Ryan, of Schuylkill, were placed in nomination. The first ballot stood: Hutchinson, 43; Lauer, 18; Willis, 8; Perks, 35; Laubach, 14; Ryan, 6. The names of Wm. P. Ryan and Joseph Laubach were withdrawn, and on the second ballot Hutchinson received 66 votes; Lauer, 28; and Perks 33. The nomination of F. M. Hutchinson was made unanimous. The Convention took a recess at 6:30 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

THE RESOLUTIONS—TARIFF DODGED.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock and adopted a series of resolutions prefaced as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, believing that the platform of the late Democratic State Convention of Ohio is sound in principle, we do hereby resolve; (here follow the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Convention of August 6, with the exception that in the first resolution of the Ohio platform the following words are omitted: "It insists that our tariff law should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries.")

WILL STUFF AND REPEAT NO MORE.

The following additional resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the repetition of election frauds, by which the will of the people expressed at the ballot box has been subverted for some years past; and that the Democratic State Central Committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of the people; and if, in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election, the popular will is again fraudulently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this Commonwealth.

Later in the evening the Convention was addressed by Hon. Richard Vaux and Wm. H. Witter. At 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Mass Meeting Called for 1876—Important Resolutions Adopted—Temperance Question to be Introduced into Politics.

SARATOGA, August 27.—The National Temperance Convention this morning laid on the table the resolutions of the Rev. C. W. Dennison, opposing the position of the British Alliance, that drinkers of liquors may advocate prohibition.

Resolutions were adopted in substance congratulating the friends of temperance on the progress made since the meeting in 1868, and declaring that total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks brewed or distilled is the true basis of temperance reform.

A grand national mass meeting was ordered to be held in Philadelphia in connection with the Centennial celebration.

A resolution was adopted that venders of liquor and the owners of premises be held responsible for the damage by inebriates; also recommending all temperance societies to advocate the repeal of State license laws, and to urge the abolition of the manufacture of liquors in the Territories and the District of Columbia. After a long debate a resolution was adopted that time has arrived fully to introduce the temperance issue into State and national politics; that we recommend all friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue; to co-operate with existing party organizations when they indorse prohibition and nominate candidates pledged to its support, otherwise to organize separate party action in every State and Congressional and electoral district of the United States. A resolution was also adopted that Congress should appoint a commission to inquire into the effects of intemperance on the public welfare; urging ministers to preach against the use of liquors; commending the formation of Sabbath School Temperance Societies, and temperance publications; recommending Congressional prohibition of the importation of liquors; and requesting the National Temperance Society to issue text books for schools showing the evils of intemperance. Adjourned *sine die*.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Trial of Speed Between Hook and Ladder Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., August 26, 1873.

This afternoon about twenty-five hundred people assembled here to witness a trial of speed between the Star Hook and Ladder Company, of Marion, and the Buckeyes, of Bucyrus. The race was forty rods, to be run side and side, for a purse of four hundred dollars. The rains of last night and this forenoon made the track very heavy, but notwithstanding the bad condition of the track, the Stars made the unprecedented time of thirty-five and one-quarter seconds, beating the Buckeyes to the top of the ladder by two seconds. This is the fastest time on record. When about one-third of the way through, two of the Buckeyes slipped and fell, the company and carriage running over one of them, doing no damage. By this accident the Buckeyes lost fifteen to twenty feet.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Prohibition Party Organized.

A Full Ticket Nominated.

The Platform—Indictment Against the Republican Party—Some of the Counts to be Modified, &c., &c.

The delegates to the County Temperance Convention, called for the purpose of placing in nomination a Temperance Ticket, assembled in the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance, Penn avenue and Sixth street, at ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, President of the Alliance, called the Convention to order, and read the call.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. W. H. Andrews.

Rev. J. W. Witherspoon was chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Ross, Warren, Weekly, Hood and Garber were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

A number of ladies were present, and Mr. Smith, a venerable gray-haired delegate complimented them on their presence, remarking that no other political Convention ever held in this county had been similarly honored.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, reading a list of delegates.

On motion, Messrs. H. D. McGaw, R. Carr, James Miller, A. N. McGonigle and Rev. Ormond were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Pending the absence of the committee, Rev. D. H. Pollock, of Elizabeth, was called upon and responded in a brief speech.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following:

President, Col. John Glenn; Vice Presidents, Wm. B. Ross, Thos. Smith, D. S. Kennedy, J. P. Jennings, D. D. James Kelly, Rev. D. H. Pollock and Joshua Stephenson. Secretary, David Rogers.

Col. Glenn, in taking the chair, thanked the Convention in a neat speech.

The following Committee on Platform was appointed: Rev. E. E. Swift, Wm. B. Ross, C. L. Rose, Arthur Kirk and Thomas H. Rabe.

Col. R. H. Kerr, of Allegheny City, then made a short speech, and stated that he had written an address on the subject of intemperance, which he would read at a future time.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Ormond, the Convention resolved to proceed to nominate a ticket.

Col. Kerr moved that a committee of nine be appointed to suggest names for the various offices. Several delegates opposed the appointment of the committee, and it was lost.

THE PLATFORM.

Rev. E. E. Swift, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, then appeared and read the following:

To the Citizens of Allegheny County:

We, the delegates appointed by the various wards, boroughs and townships of Allegheny county, in Convention assembled at the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance, on the 26th day of August, 1873, would respectfully submit,

That we have this day, after due deliberation, determined to organize a Prohibition party. We have placed in nomination a full ticket for county officers, and we have endeavored to devise measures for the prompt and vigorous canvass of the county.

We think we have good grounds for the stand we have taken, and we ask you to consider candidly a few of the reasons which have influenced us in the adoption of this platform:

First—The great civil and social reform which we advocate is worthy of and now demands the creation of a new party. This Prohibition party is entitled to the sympathy and support of all good citizens, for it antagonizes directly with the liquor interest, the most demoralizing and destructive power which now threatens the nation.

Second—All experience has shown that moral suasion, to reclaim the drunkard, and political action to suppress the business of the drunkard maker, must go hand in hand.

Third—The character of all existing political parties demand it; they have become hopelessly corrupt and are no longer worthy of the confidence of our people. Great multitudes of our most upright, intelligent and influential citizens have been groaning under their tyranny, and are now anxiously casting about for some way of escape from their domination. They will hail with joy the appearance of a "ticket" for which they can conscientiously vote.

Fourth—In thus determining to deal with the slavery of intemperance we are but pursuing the course which the majority of this great nation regarded as necessary in dealing with negro slavery. It was only when the opposition to that system assumed the form of political action that slaveholders became alarmed. And if political action was so necessary then, should we ignore it now in dealing with this more wide spread, powerful and heinous traffic.

Fifth—The formation of this Prohibition party in our county is demanded by the action which is being taken in our sister States. Nearly every county in Ohio has nominated a Prohibition ticket. In many parts of our extended country the friends of temperance are being aroused. They are persuaded that there is no middle course; that the choice must be between unrestricted license or total prohibition, and that there can be no effective prohibition without political action. It is therefore demanded of us in Allegheny county that we promptly form "into line" and stand shoulder to shoulder with the friends of humanity and religion elsewhere.

CHARGES AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Having thus adverted to the general grounds on which we justify the organization of a new political party, we feel constrained to set forth more specifically, some of the grievances under which we labor from this liquor traffic, as citizens of Allegheny county, and of the two large cities in the center of it.

We unhesitatingly affirm, then, that the Republican party, which has for many years been the dominant party in this county, and with which many of us have voted, is to a very large extent under the influence of liquor men; that they have constrained it through fear, to yield to their impudent, unreasonable and iniquitous demands; and that it has been in the interest of this unprincipled class that primary meetings and party conventions have been managed.

In confirmation of the foregoing statements, allow us to cite a few facts with which every citizen is familiar: The Republican party gave us representatives in our Legislature, some of whom (we rejoice that there were honorable exceptions) endeavored, in March last, to evade, by every possible artifice and trick, their solemn obligation to their constituents. They sought, if possible, to deprive us of the privilege of voting under the Local Option law. It has given us men in our Constitutional Convention, *some* of whom advocated and voted for a prohibitory clause; but after the vote on the 21st of March, being nominated for office, they found reason to change their views, and on their final reading voted against, and so defeated the clause.

It has given us a Mayor, in one of our cities whose character and habits are a disgrace to the people over whom he presides. How can we expect the maintenance of order and sobriety under the administration of a man whose example encourages the very vice which it is his business to restrain.

It has given us a police force in each of our cities, which, instead of enforcing existing laws for the protection of the honest, sober and peaceful citizens, is actually in sympathy with and endeavoring to protect the lawless liquor dealer from detection, prosecution and punishment.

It has by its support created a public press which was afraid to take a stand in favor of law and order, sobriety and morality, during the Local Option campaign, and who would not publish communications on temperance unless inserted as advertisements and paid for by the men on whose good will and daily patronage they chiefly depend.

It has given us Jury Commissioners who, through their cunning manipulation gave us a Grand Jury, in June, last, the majority of whom have violated their solemn oaths by ignoring bills in the face of the most positive testimony and even when the defendant had previously confessed his guilt before the justice. Thus, conscientious and law-abiding citizens, who had come before these perjured jurors with liquor cases, the form and evidence of which were without an objection or a doubt, have not only been subject to insult and mortification, but have been burdened with the payment of the costs.

It has given us, by its complicity with this liquor traffic, most burdensome taxation—the sums having been collected for this purpose for a single year in Allegheny county alone, amounting to $556,716 16, over the revenue received from liquor licenses, etc. To this may be added a very large proportion of $183,392 09, the amount paid in the two cities for police force, an expenditure which might be reduced to a comparatively insignificant sum, if it were not for the vice of intemperance.

This unnecessary and unreasonable oppression of the people is increasing in its enormity every year. How long the citizens will continue to support a party pursuing such a policy is now to be tested by a Prohibition ticket.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Influenced by the foregoing considerations, we have this day adopted the following resolutions, which are similar, with few verbal alterations, to those of the State Prohibition Convention which met in Altoona in June, 1872:

1. *Resolved*, That we should, and hereby do, organize a political party to be known as the Prohibition party of Allegheny county, to co-operate with the State Prohibition party.
2. *Resolved*, That the traffic of intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression, effective legal prohibition, both by State and National legislation.
3. *Resolved*, That there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the trade, experience shows, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government, for party success.
4. *Resolved*, That adopting political measures for the prohibition of the liquor traffic—a political evil of gigantic proportions—we will continue the use of all moral means in our power to persuade men from the injurious practice of using intoxicating beverages.
5. *Resolved*, That we invite all persons, whether total abstainers or not, who recognize the terrible injuries inflicted by the liquor traffic, to unite with us for its overthrow, and to secure thereby peace, order and the protection of person and property, and we submit the nominations this day made as the only party nominations openly pledged to secure these ends.
6. *Resolved*, That while prohibition of the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania is our primary object, we, in common with our fellow citizens, are interested in, and shall faithfully endeavor to maintain, through our candidates, the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, and our Federal and State Constitutions; the inseparable union of the States; the inviolability of the National and State debts; the payment of the same as rapidly as our resources will admit; the faithful and impartial execution of the laws; the election to office only of competent, honest and sober men, and the performance of assumed duties by all office holders; the strictest economy in public expenditures; that fixed and moderate salaries should take the place of official fees, the fees to go into the public treasury, thus removing the temptation to corruption and venality in office; the fostering and extension of our public school system to meet the objects and wants of general and liberal education; the support of widows and invalid soldiers, and a generous provision for the care and education of the orphans of our fallen soldiers; the protection of life, liberty and property of all inhabitants of the Commonwealth; protection of domestic industry and the development of agriculture and commerce, and the maintenance of all the rights of labor.
7. *Resolved*, That relying upon Almighty God for His blessing upon the truths underlying the Prohibition party movement, we confidently appeal to the judgment and patriotism of our fellow citizens to embody and forever establish these truths as the basis of a true State and National policy.

DISCUSSING THE PREAMBLE AND PLATFORM.

A very warm discussion followed the reading of the report.

Col. Kerr advanced on the platform with a substitute in his hand, which he desired to read, but the Convention evidently did not desire to hear either him or his substitute. After vainly endeavoring to get the ear of the Convention, the Colonel left the platform in a huff and was not again heard from.

The resolutions were then taken up *seriatim*, and the first and fifth, inclusive, were adopted.

When the sixth was read, several delegates opposed "lugging in" such questions as had reference to finance, political economy, etc. These were questions not necessary to be treated in a platform having for its distinctive feature the great principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic. On motion, this resolution was stricken out, and the seventh adopted.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble next came up for discussion. Several delegates were opposed to it, inasmuch as it contained serious charges against a number of citizens, as to the manner in which they had discharged their official duties. It charged perjury, misdemeanor in office and other criminal offenses, and while all these might be true, yet the members of the Convention, as individuals, might not be aware of the fact. Some of the delegates said they knew nothing about these charges and could not vote for the preamble.

Others took the ground that the preamble ought not to go before the people as a part of the platform, for the reason that it was too long. A better plan would be to have its phraseology modified, and circulate in the form of an address.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee, with Dr. Swift as Chairman, to remodel the preamble and put it in the shape of an address to the people of the county.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a county ticket, by receiving first such names as might be suggested for the various offices. The following were named:

President Judge of the District Court—Hon. M. Hampton, David Reed and Thomas Ewing.
Associate Judge—John H. Bailey.
State Senator—James McCandless, Thomas H. Rabe, George H. Anderson.
Assembly—First city district, John R. McCune,

George Wilson. Second city district, A. N. McGonigle. Third district, James Davis, Jonathan Gallagher, John Moody, J. N. O'Neal, Wm Elliott, Wm. Miller, James Park, Jr., D. N. White and D. J. Rogers.

Prothonotary—Wm. Swissheim.

County Commissioner—Wm. B. Ross, Isaac Mills, John Thompson.

County Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore, W. W. Greer.

Jury Commissioner—Capt. John McClelland and Joseph Birmingham.

Director of the Poor—Wm. Elliott.

Coroner—W. G. Warren.

WITHDRAWALS.

While these names were being suggested, there were numerous "withdrawals." No one could tell whether Judge Hampton would accept the nomination, if tendered him. The names of David Reed and Thomas Ewing were withdrawn. This left but one candidate for each of the judgeships, and they were nominated without opposition.

Mr. Rabe withdrew his name, and the name of Senator Anderson was also withdrawn, and the remaining candidate was nominated.

Among those named for Assembly, Messrs. McCune, O'Neal, Elliott, Miller and Park were all withdrawn.

Wm. B. Ross was withdrawn as a candidate for Commissioner.

There was really no contest for any of the offices. On the other hand, there was a decided unwillingness to go upon the ticket, and it is believed that several of those nominated will decline to serve.

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket as finally agreed upon by the Convention:

President Judge of the District Court—Hon. M. Hampton, Wilkins.

Associate Judge of the District Court—John H. Bailey, Esq., Pittsburgh.

State Senator—James McCandless.

Assembly—First City District, George Wilson; Second City District, A. N. McGonigle; Third District, James Davis, Jonathan Gallaher, Allegheny; John Moody, D. N. White, Sewickley; D. J. Rogers, Mansfield.

Prothonotary—Wm. Swissheim, Wilkins.

County Commissioner—John Thompson, Sewickley, two years; Isaac Mills, Braddocks, three years.

County Treasurer—W. W. Greer, Verona borough.

Jury Commissioner—Joseph Birmingham.

Director of the Poor—Wm. Elliott, Jefferson.

Coroner—W. G. Warren, Wilkins.

CHARGES STRICKEN FROM THE PREAMBLE.

Dr. Swift stated that the committee appointed to revise the preamble desired to strike out that portion which reflected upon the Grand Jury and upon the Mayor, because the proofs of the assertion were not in possession of the members of the Convention. He suggested some verbal amendments, and stated that if they were made, the preamble, which had already been copied by the reporters, could be published.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to act as an Executive Committee, and to fill any vacancies which might occur on the ticket, as well as to appoint vigilance committees in every district in the county. The following committee was appointed: W. B Ross, Joseph Dickson, Thomas H. Rabe, Col. John Glenn, Arthur Kirk.

Mr. Rabe moved that a dispatch be prepared and forwarded to the National Prohibition Convention, now in session at Saratoga. Adopted.

Mr. Kirk read a communication from the former Executive Committee, recommending some practical method of raising money to carry on the campaign.

The Convention then adjourned.

A LUNCH.

The Convention adjourned a little after the usual dinner hour, but the ladies had prepared an excellent lunch in an adjoining room, to which all were invited, and of which the majority remained to partake.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below will be found the mortuary reports of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the week ending August 17th. The aggregate in Pittsburgh is 108—an increase of two over the previous week. In Allegheny, the deaths show an increase of sixteen over the preceding week.

PITTSBURGH.

W. Snively, M. D., Physician to the Board of Health reports that there were 108 deaths in the city during the week ending August 24, of which 63 were males, 45 females; 105 were white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows:

Cholera infantum, 17; diarrhœa 15; typhoid fever, 8; consumption, 7; marasmus, 7; pneumonia, 5; acute meningitis and cerebritis, each, 5; alcoholism, congestion of brain, sporadic cholera, convulsions, sporadic dysentery, acute enteritis, sub-acute menengitis, suicide and unknown, each 2; abscess of lung, accident, burning, railroad accident, asphyxia, cerebral apoplexy, cancer, epidemic cholera, cerebro spinal meningitis, croup, cystiles, cellulites, diuresis, scarlet fever, remittent fever, hemmorhage of bowels, inanition, old age, general paralysis, pleuro-pneumonia, pericarditis, septicæmia and whooping cough. Of the above there were under one year, 28; from 1 to 2, 26; 2 to 5, 10; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 10; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 10; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 90 to 100, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

During the week ending there occurred in Allegheny 39 deaths. Of these 37 were white and 2 colored. Males, 29; females, 10. The diseases which proved fatal were as follows: Cholera infantum, 11; consumption, 2; tubercular meningitis, 1; diptheria, 2; typhoid fever, 5; still-born, 2; convulsions, 1; entero colitis, 1; enteritis, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; pertusses, 1; unknown, 1; congestion of brain, 1; teething, 1; old age, 1; hydrothax, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 13; from one to five years, 8; from five to ten, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from forty to fifty 3; from sixty to seventy 1.

THE WEEKLY DEATH RATE.

The following table shows the number of deaths reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since the first of April last:

Week ending	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Total.
April 6	62	21	83
April 13	70	32	98
April 20	60	34	104
April 27	76	26	102
May 4	60	23	83
May 11	61	23	74
May 18	77	33	110
May 25	82	15	97
June 1	71	20	91
June 8	53	26	79
June 15	43	20	63
June 22	78	24	102
June 29	79	28	107
July 6	97	53	150
July 13	91	55	146
July 20	105	42	147
July 27	104	40	144
Total, 4 months	1,275	515	1,790
August 3	105	51	156
August 10	106	58	164
August 17	106	23	129
August 24	108	39	147

THE OIL REGIONS.

List of the Big Wells—Prospect that the Production will Soon Reach 40,000 Barrels Per Day.

The Titusville *Courier* says of the Modoc oil territory: This rich district is in Concord township, Butler county. It embraces at present an area of one thousand acres, all of which is upon the oil belt. How much further this belt extends no one knows, as all the wells sunk in this vicinity have been highly productive. There are now eleven wells, producing an aggregate of 6,750 barrels of oil. They all flow through the casing, not one of them have been tubed. No sooner do the drilling tools strike the sand rock than the oil spouts forth. A contrivance in the top of the casing for carrying away the oil having been provided, it is allowed to flow on undisturbed. The Troutman well was struck on the 23d of March last, and has now been flowing five months, during which time it has produced 85,000 barrels of oil. Its daily production at one time was 650 barrels. It is now producing 400 barrels a day. Mr. J. A. Bostwick, the principal owner of the Troutman farm, as well as several other farms in this vicinity, sunk this well as an experiment, the success of which soon attracted operators to this locality. Surveys were made and leases given out. The following shows the results thus far of this wonderful territory:

Troutman well, Troutman farm, struck in March, now producing daily	400 barrels.
Grace well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	500 "
Grace well, No. 2, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	650 "
Boyer well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	550 "
Percy & Beck well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	550 "
Brawley well, Jerry Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	450 "
Capt. Jack well, Harper farm, struck in July, now producing daily	450 "
Vandergrift well, Harper farm, struck in August, now producing daily	900 "
Modoc well, Troutman farm, struck in August, now producing daily	600 "
W. W. Thompson well, Morrow farm, struck in August, now producing daily	1,000 "
Seep well, McClung farm, struck in August, now producing daily	700 "
Total daily production	6,650 "

There are to be tested this week six wells, as follows:

On the Troutman farm three wells respectively by L. H. Smith, Satterfield and John S. Miller; on the Gruber farm one well by Phillips Brothers; on the Jerry Star farm one well by Flemming & Paine, and on the Harper farm one by Phillips & Vanausdal. There are also in this locality about fifty wells in all now drilling, with a considerable number of additional rigs going up. Should the six wells to be tested this week, average as much as the eleven already struck, there will be added to the production in this district alone over three thousand barrels. And at the rate of development in other quarters, it is not difficult to see that the daily production will soon reach 40,000 barrels.

LIST OF PATENTS

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending August 21, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Manufacture of Manganese, Ferro-Manganese, and Spiegeleisen—Ogden Bolton, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed March 24, 1873

Spark Arrester.—Michael Zech, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 17, 1873.

Reversible Knob-Latch.—Bartell Erbe, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 12, 1873.

Composition Filling for Painters.—Richard Sharp, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 14, 1873.

Gage Cock.—Harry J. Bailey, Pittsburgh, assignor to Bailey, Farrell & Co., same place. Application filed February 3, 1873.

Passenger Register.—Sylvester L. Cooper, Lewistown, assignor of two-thirds his right to John Lock and Robert N. Williams, same place. Application filed May 19, 1873.

Car-brake.—James Temple, Mooresberg, assignor, by mesne assignments, to himself and Daniel J. Rote, same place. Application filed May 9, 1873.

Magazine for Stoves.—John R. Painter, Reading, assignor to Orr, Painter & Co. Application filed May 15, 1873.

Bee Hive.—David Latchaw, Barkeyville. Application filed November 6, 1872.

Spindle Bolster for Spinning Machines.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg. Application filed May 2, 1873.

Planting Machine.—John M. Bright and Elias Standt, Bernville. Application filed March 15, 1873.

Water Wheel.—Abraham N. Wolf, Allentown. Application filed June 17, 1873.

Fence.—George Albro, Columbus. Application filed March 18, 1873.

Sleeve or Patch for Stopping Leaks in Hose.—John F. Bellemere and Francis R. Fleer, Reading. Application filed July 7, 1873.

Shirt Collar Fastener.—George W. Brientnall, Lancaster. Application filed August 8, 1872.

Apparatus for Sausage Stuffing and other Purposes.—James A. Moore, Bethlehem, assignor of one-half his right to Alfred J. Moore, same place. Application filed March 8, 1873.

Reed Organ.—John A. Smith, Erie. Application filed October 23, 1872.

Harvester.—J. H. Shireman, York.

Re-issue.

Spindle for Spinning Machines.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg. Patent No. 134,067, dated December 17, 1872. Application filed July 5, 1873.

OHIO.

Straw Cutter—T. Webb, Elyria.

Millstone Pick—T. R. Way, Springfield.

Seeding Machine—H. J. Stephens, Glenville.

Magazine Fire Arm—J. Bider, Newark.

Separator for Cleaning Grain—G. B. Turner, Cuyahoga Falls.

Feed-Water Heater and Purifier—S. J. Sadler and H. Volmar, Cleveland.

Cider Mill—N. E. Miller, Canaan Center.

Sawing Machine—P. M. Andriot, Oxford

Animal Poke—J. Hopkins, Akron.

Chimney Cowl—J. Burgy, Powhatan Point.

Shaft Bending Machine—A. J. Fraser, Toledo.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Churn—Esau Archer, Davisville. Application filed April 12, 1873.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING August. 27.

The discussion of the motive which actuated the President in making his appointments to the Supreme Court, is being revived by certain papers that are hostile to the present interpretation of the legal tender act.

The *Financier* takes occasion to say that the "appointees were practically pledged in advance to reverse" the first decisions of the Court, which declared against the constitutionality of the act. Yet we claim that they were no more bound so to decide than they were bound on any other constitutional subject which had been passed upon by them in the Courts of which they had been members. The *facts* of the case are about as follows: The law of 1869, passed *before* the first decision of the Supreme Court, increased the number of Judges from seven to nine, and the appointment of Judges Strong and Bradley were made *after* that decision. At the time of their appointment the Supreme Courts of *every loyal State* which had passed upon the question had affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act, with the exception of the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky, and the dissenting Judges in all these cases were old line, hard shell Democratic incumbents, who had held over since the days when Democracy was the ruling power throughout the land. There was thus left for the President but three courses to pursue—to appoint as Judges of the United States Supreme Court such eminent lawyers as he might select, but who had had no experience on the bench, a course which would probably meet with the approval of few or any. To make his selections from the old line Democratic Judges who had given their votes, voices and influence against the constitutionality of the legal tender act and every other measure intended to help to suppress the rebellion, or finally to do as he did do, select from among the leading Judges of the State Supreme Courts, such persons as were in sympathy with the new departure the country had made in the cause of freedom, universal rights and equal justice to all men, nearly all of whom had, in the usual discharge of their duties, been called on to pass upon the legal tender act.

To have taken a Judge already on the bench for promotion to the United States Supreme Court, who had *not* expressed an opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act, would have necessitated the ignoring of the best talents, the brightest intellects, and the purest judicial characters among those eligible to that great office.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119
1862	116⅝
1864	117
1865	118
1865, new	116¾
1867	118¼
1868	118
10-40s	116
New 5s	114
Gold	115½
Currency 6s	113¾
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	92¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115½
United States 6s, 1881	119
United States 5-20s, 1862	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	118
United States 10-40s	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The following call for five-twenties was made by the Treasury on the 16th, about thirteen of the fifteen millions being supposed to be held in Europe:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 16, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the funding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 16th day of November, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say:

Bonds known as third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 6,201 to No. 10,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 20,001 to No. 30,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,701 to No. 15,800, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 22,601 to 26,000, both inclusive. Total, $13,000,000.

Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 1,321 to 1,375, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 9,501 to 10,300, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 5,701 to 6,100, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 23,301 to 25,000, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100, both inclusive. Total, $2,000,000. Grand total $15,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $13,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $2,000,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office;" and all registered bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 27, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
Western Union Teleg'ph	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	90⅛	90⅜
Pacific Mail	44½	44⅞	45⅛	....	45½	45⅜
Adams Express	....	92	....	92	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	73	....	73	....	....
American Express	....	62¼	....	62¼	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	67	....	....
New York Central	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	....	104⅛
Erie	....	....	59⅛	59⅛	....	59⅛
Michigan Southern	....	92¾	....	92⅜	....	92⅝
Illinois Central	....	105¼	....	105¼	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	87	....	86½	....	86⅞
Chicago and N. W	....	....	....	....	....	64
Chicago and N. W. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	81
Rock Island	108⅝	108⅛	....	108⅜	109	109
St. Paul	....	....	....	50	50⅛	50⅛
St. Paul, pref.	....	....	....	70	....	70⅛
Wabash	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	....	67⅛
Wabash pref.	....	....	....	82	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93⅛	....	93⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	38⅛	38⅛	....	39
Union Pacific	....	....	....	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	104	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd & Erie	....	....	....	2⅛	....	....
Harlem	....	130	....	130⅛	....	130⅛
C., C and I. C.	....	30⅛	....	30	....	30⅛
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	36⅛	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	53⅛	Phila. and Erie	24⅛
Reading	54¾	Pittsburgh 5s	72
United Cos.	122	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93⅛
Oil Creek	22	Central Trans	46⅛
Lehigh Valley	61	Empire Trans	56

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; at least that was the situation yesterday. How the feeling will rule to-day is further along.

Crude.

The nominal rate in this market for spot was 4c. Prices at Parker's the same as the day previous. The sales, however, were not large.

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls spot	$1 27⅛
2,000 bbls spot	1 30

For prices at other points in the oil regions consult dispatches.

Refined.

Dealers report a quiet market. Prices are unchanged; offered f. o. b. at works 13⅛c. Philadelphia delivery, spot and future delivery 16a16⅛c; New York delivery, spot held 16⅛a16⅝c. Sales 3,000 bbls September delivery 16⅛c.

OIL BARRELS

Dealers report a firm market, with sales of city at $2 30; country $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet but firm, and on the upper road the transactions were principally for spot to cover shorts, and there was little doing in futures. The market closed at $1 40 for spot, with sellers' options offering at same figure. The market in Oil City was firm at $1 42½. At Parker's the business was light, buyers offering $1 25 at the close, and sellers holding firm at $1 30. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12⅛c in bbls. Sales and re-sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37
1,000 bbls upper road spot	1 40⅛
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 42½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls upper road. spot	1 40
2,000 bbls upper road, s. o.. thirty days	1 40
12 cars Oil City, spot	1 42½
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 24½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 30

NEW YORK, August 27—Closing August 26.—The market is barely settled for refined, with supplies moderate for immediate deliveries, and in instances offered with reserve with extreme prices asked; 16⅛a16⅝c, a fair quotation; sales limited, with 3,000 bbls for last half of September at 16⅛c; cases quiet at 21a21⅛c; naptha nominally 9a10c; Philadelphia delivery market very quiet. A resale on an August contract for 4,000 bbls was made at 16c; future deliveries are quoted at 16⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—The market is quiet; S. W., 16a16⅛c; crude in bbls, 11⅛c; bulk, 6⅛c; cases, 20⅛a21c; sales none; futures 16a16⅛c.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market quiet at $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Market quiet and weaker at 1 40 bid for spot, $1 42½ asked.

TIDIOUTE, August 27.—Market firm; oil scarce; $1 30 freely bid.

ROUSEVILLE, August 27.—Market firm at $1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 27.—Very little doing; we quote at $1 20a1 25.

PARKER'S, August 27.—Market dull and unchanged at $1 25a1 30.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—The market was quiet and firmer on the upper road than any other point. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 42½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 30
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 27½

PARKER'S LANDING, August 27.—Market quiet at $1 25.

FOXBURG, August 27.—Market dull and nominal at $1 25.

OIL CITY, August 27.—Market quiet with little doing at $1 40.

TIDIOUTE, August 27.—The market is a little weaker on account of new strikes; $1 20 now bid.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending August 21.

Georges Codfish—In light receipt, with a small stock in the market. Market very firm at $5 50a$5 62 per qtl. Grand Bank continue in good receipt, with sales at $5 12½a5 25 per qtl. Western Bank are selling at $4 75.

Mackerel—Shores continue in light receipt, and prices have advanced. Some 1,200 barrels have arrived the present week. Sales at $22 50a21 for No. 1, $13 to $13 25 for No. 2. Bay are in fair receipt, about 4,200 barrels having arrived per vessel and freight this week. Sales of No. 1 at $13 to $13 50; No. 2, $11 to $11 25; No. 3, $8 to $8 25. At the time of going to press there was every indication of an advance in Bay mackerel.

Fresh Halibut—Scarce. The fare of 30,000 lbs Bank, arrived on Monday, which sold for $12 per cwt for white and $8 for gray. A small trip of Georges arrived on Wednesday, and sold for 13c.

Smoked do—In active demand, and prices have advanced. Last sales at 10⅛c per pound.

Cod Oil—56c per gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market, as a whole, to-day was only what might be termed moderately active, and in a measure drove slow for a while during the day, but as the trains began to arrive, bringing in some fresh garden and farm produce, there was a little better feeling manifested. The receipts of apples, cheese, potatoes, flour and oats continue on the increase, with little or no arrivals of fresh and choice butter and eggs, a good price being obtained for either or both when they get here. To our country readers who are usually in the habit of sending butter and eggs to Pittsburgh market, but who have not done so of late, now is the time to supply the market with a first-class article, and the highest price awaits you in return.

Below will be found a comparison table, showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	1,118	2,219	3,337
Butter, pkgs	166	149	315
Barley, sks	780	....	780
Bacon, pieces	2,625	....	2,625
Bacon, tcs	377	652	1,029
Corn, sks	830	1,377	2,207
Cheese, bxs	1,780	1,675	3,455
Flour, bbls	9,729	8,580	18,309
Oats, sks	13,349	14,632	27,981
Rye, sks	841	3,235	4,096
Wheat, sks	4,596	4,325	8,921

The following are the ruling rates governing the wholesale market, unless mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Continue to be very abundant, the various lines of railways bringing them in by every freight train. There are not as many strictly first class apples as we would like to see come in, the majority of the receipts being poor to middling. This naturally tends to depreciate the market value, and this morning prices ran all the way from $1@2 50@3@4 ₩ bbl. Some very choice apples, which had been sorted with care and packed in boxes, commanded $1 ₩ box. The receipts since yesterday foot up 888 bbls.

ALES—We still continue to report an active trade doing by all the leading brewers, with former prices strongly maintained: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $24; 45 gals, $44; hhds, 68 gals, $65.

ASHES—Not a very active trade in ashes can be expected much before the first of September, as there will be but a moderate demand until then. Common soda 4c; refined 5@5⅛c; pots 9@9⅛c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4⅛@4⅛c; nitrate soda 4⅛@5c; black lead 4⅛c.

BUTTER—When any choice butter arrives in this market, exceeding a few packages, our readers will be made aware of the fact. There was only one or two houses on Liberty street to-day that could report having a few packages of choice butter, and these were laid aside as soon as they reached the store for 22@25c ₩ lb. The prices varied to-day from 16@18@22c ₩ lb, while the receipts were but 22 packages all told.

BEANS—Are not very plenty, although there seems to be some little inquiry for a good article. We saw a small lot of medium whites, looking very nice, which were quoted at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BLACKBERRIES—The market may be said to be fairly supplied, although in quality they might be better, both as to size and sweetness. We can quote them to-day at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bucket, or $8 ₩ stand.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—No matter how dull or inactive the market may be, there seems to be no diminution in the demand and sale of this housekeepers' jewel, and notwithstanding the increased demand, the prices remain unchanged in every respect, as follows: ¼ lb cans, $1 60 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans, $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 37@40c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The stock on hand, in some instances, is not as good as it should be, but, notwithstanding, we can report a fair trade. Hurl 7⅛@8c; red top 4⅛@5c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There seems to be no "let up" in trade for all kinds of bacon and provisions, and we must continue to report a very active trade with orders coming in fast every day. The receipts have been 200 tierces of bacon. Since Saturday, there has been no change in prices to report, and the following quotations are the ruling rates: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 16⅛c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 11⅛c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₩ lb, 13⅛c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 19⅛c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 10c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 11⅛c; bacon, short rib sides, ₩ lb, 11⅛c; bacon clear rib sides, ₩ lb, 11⅛c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $18 00; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9⅛c; lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9⅛c; lard, refined for summer use, in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10⅛c; lard, refined for summer use, in buckets, ₩ lb, 11c; lard, refined in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12⅛c; lard, refined in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12⅛c; lard, refined in 3 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13⅛c; lard, refined in 5 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13⅛c; lard, refined in 6 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13c.

CHEESE—It is remarkable to witness the firmness of feeling that is manifested by the trade throughout the entire section of the country, between the factory men and the exporters, and prices are strongly maintained as follows: choice Ohio factory 12@13@13⅛c in round lots, and 13@13⅛@14c in job lots; dairy 11@12c; old factory 16@18c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limburger 16⅛@17c. The receipts have been 271 boxes.

CONCENTRATED LYE—By the case sales are reported at $5 70@8 00.

COUNTRY MEATS—A very fair trade continues to be reported so far at our former prices: Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5@6c; sides 7⅛@8c. Country lard 8@8⅛c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—At the works f. o. b. cars, a fair trade is reported at 14c, and 17@18c in a small way from stores.

CEMENTS—Sales Beeson's Phœnix at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CRACKERS—The bakeries, we are informed, are running to their fullest capacity to keep from getting behind with their orders for the leading staple crackers, and we continue to quote at the following figures, viz: Water crackers, 7c ₩ lb; butter crackers, 7⅛c ₩ lb; sugar crackers, 10c ₩ lb; soda crackers, 7⅛c ₩ lb; oyster crackers, 7⅛c ₩ lb; ginger snaps, 13⅛c ₩ lb, and lemon biscuit 12c ₩ lb.

CRAB APPLES—Do not seem to be coming in very plenty as yet. A small lot came under our observation to-day, but did not look very choice, and were $2 00@2 50 per box.

CHICKENS—There does not seem to be much inquiry, or else the market is quite bare. Perhaps both. To-day there were but a few coops on sale, and the chickens were selling all the way from 50@55@65c ₩ pair by the coop.

EGGS—The market continues very inactive, occasioned, doubtless by the poor quality offered for sale. Fresh eggs, a few only of which were offered to-day, sold at 17@18c, the rates for stale were 15@16c and dull at that.

FISH—Market continues firm with prices well maintained. Large shore, No 1, $25 ₩ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; shore No 2, $14 50; No. 3, large $12 50 for half barrels, quarters and kitts 32c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 85c, and 90@95c in a small way.

FLAXSEED—A fair trade demand at $2 10@2 25.

FIGS—We noticed the arrival of an invoice of some very fine looking figs, and the No. 1 article selling for 12c ₩ lb.

FLOUR—The flour merchants are all kept quite busy to-day filling orders, the bulk of which seem to be coming in from the country, with inquiry for the new flour. We notice the arrival of an invoice of Colorado flour, something new in this market, and at first sight favorably impresses the buyer from its remarkable whiteness and purity. We must confess that we never saw any bread made which combined the three essential elements of goodness—lightness, whiteness and sweetness—till we saw it to-day made from the Colorado flour. The receipts of flour since our last report have been 1,607 bbls. The following are the ruling prices as governing the flour market here: Fancy St. Louis $11 ₩ bbl; Ohio white wheat $8 75 ₩ bbl; Ohio red wheat $8 00a8 25 ₩ bbl; Indianas $8 ₩ bbl; Ohio new red $7 75 ₩ bbl. Minnesota bakers $7 75 ₩ bbl; Wisconsin bakers $7 25@7 50 ₩ bbl; rye $5 50 ₩ bbl; and last, but not least, Colorado wheat flour $12 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The market can be reported as being quite active, with a particular firmness for oats. The receipts of the various kinds of grain by the different lines of railway since our last have been quite large as will be seen below. The grain quotations which were published exclusively in the COMMERCIAL this morning, occasioned considerable talk among dealers, particularly those pertaining to barley. Our inquiries to-day fully corroborate what we stated in this morning's issue, viz: that sales of barley had been made at $1 05 per bushel. To be more positive and give details we now state that the 5,000 bushels of barley were sold at $1 05 to arrive seller September. We also learned of another large sale of barley, say 20 cars, seller September, at $1 05. This cannot, of course, be taken as the ruling price of barley in this market to-day; but instead, $1 12@1 15 would be more accurate. We learned of a sale of a car of wheat at $1 43; 1 car of mixed ear corn on track at 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn in elevator, 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn, 54⅛c; and also 12 cars shelled yellow, to arrive, at 56c; 1 car white oats in elevator, 44⅛c; 2 cars old white oats in elevator, 43c; 1 car old white oats, 44c. Taken as a whole the following quotations are the ruling figures: Old red wheat, $1 55; new red wheat, $1 45@1 48; white wheat, $1 60; rye 83c; shelled yellow corn, 58c; shelled new mixed, 56c; ear corn, 58c; old white oats, 46c; old mixed oats, 43c; new white, 42c; new mixed 40c.

The following are the receipts of corn, oats, rye and wheat for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

Rye, sacks	680	Wheat, sacks	1,361
Oats, sacks	1,183	Corn	340

GRAPES—There is a very fair supply on hand and prices are regulated by quality and sweetness, as follows: 7⅛@8@8⅛c ₩ lb, and $2 ₩ drawer.

GROCERIES—Since the recent "spurt" in sugars and coffee we have nothing new to offer for our readers. Our jobbers are closely watching any movement that may tend to produce a "corner" in either sugars or coffees, and striving to keep prices within bounds. The following quotations are the ruling figures to date:

Sugar—Crushed sugar, 12c; powdered, 12c; granulated, 12c; A, 11⅛c; B, 11⅛c; extra C, 11⅛c; Franklin extra C, 10⅛c; Delaware extra C, 9⅛c; American extra C, 9⅛c; H. G. & Co. B, 9⅛c; other grades 7⅛@8⅛c.

Coffee—Choice Rio 27c; good to prime 25@26c; choice old Government Java 36c; roasted, loose, 29⅛c; 1 lb packages, 30c.

Syrup—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7⅛c; Patna, 8⅛a9c; Carolina, 10c.

HAY—Market is still without any material change. Baled on track can be quoted at $23@25; loose, as to quality, $20@27 from country wagons.

HUCKLEBERRIES—Are in fair demand with the supply plenty. To-day they were selling at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bucket.

LEMONS—A very fine lot just arrived and sell at $13@15 ₩ box.

ONIONS—Continue plenty at $3 50@4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—Are dull and nominal, bringing almost any price from 80c ₩ bushel upwards, as to condition and quality, By the barrel, they can be quoted at $2 75@3 00. Sweets are unchanged at $6@7 ₩ bbl. Receipts 1,168 bbls.

PEACHES—Come in slowly and can be bought from $2 50 to $3 50 ₩ box.

PEARS—Are coming slowly, and Bartlett's in boxes sell at $2@2 50, and in barrels at $6@8.

PLUMS—What plums are in the market are held by only a few hands, and a pretty stiff price, as a natural consequence, is asked. Damson plums, $4 50 per 30 quart box, and $6 per bushel.

PEANUTS—The trade is somewhat looking up, selling at $2 25 ₩ bushel and 10c ₩ lb in a small way.

RAGS—Remain unchanged at previous quotations, 3@3⅛c ₩ lb for mixed cotton.

SALT—The market continues steady with a very fair demand from the trade. $1 60 ₩ bbl in car lots and $1 85 in a retail way.

SEEDS—Cloverseed remains nominally unchanged. Timothy is in request at $3 75@4 25; clover, $5 50@6 per bush.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 8@8⅛c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 02@1 05 ₩ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 50; three hoop do. $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 75; wash boards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

WATERMELLONS—Trade continues quite active, with a good demand. The prices realized range from $15 to $25 per hundred. Cantelopes retail for $3 50 per hundred, with a moderate demand.

New York Hop and Malt Market.

August 25.—The transactions continue to be confined to small lots required by consumers. The stock of all descriptions is very light, and in many cases holders are asking higher prices than those current. Advices of the growing crop are favorable. We quote:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	32
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	23,758
Total receipts for same period in 1871	29,059
Total receipts for same period in 1870	66,270
Total receipts for same period in 1869	102,027
Imports for the week	none
Total imports since September 1, 1872	20,885
Export clearances for the week	2
Total exports since September 1, 1872	9,315
	Cents per lb
New York, growth 1872	35a43
Eastern, growth 1872	30a40
Western, growth 1872	30a40
Yearlings, growth 1871	—a—
Olds, growth 1870	10a18
Old Olds, growth 1868 and 1869	8a15
Bavarians	40a45
English	30a35
Belgian	25a30
Californians	45a50

Malt is still scarce and firm at $1 20a1 25 for four-rowed State.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

Coffee.

From a table prepared by Joseph M. Wright & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the total shipments of coffee from that port, in the crop year ending June, 1873, was 2,406,677 bags, against 1,785,441 bags in 1872, and 2,534,981 bags in 1871. Of these amounts the United States took 1,280,098 bags in 1873, 1,080,031 bags in 1872, and 1,488,168 bags in 1871. From Santos the exports were in 1873, 429,538 bags, in 1872, 340,347 bags, and in 1871, 390,414 bags. Of these totals there came to the United States in 1873, 64,298 bags, in 1872, 80,159 bags, and in 1871, 76,801 bags.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy of through stock destined for York and Philadelphia, but fair of cattle intended for sale at this point. The market last week was some better than it had been before and by Friday evening everything was sold and shipped out, the market closing firm. Some dealers looked for a heavy run which is usually the case after a good market, but to this time such is not the case. The quality of the offerings is generally common though there are a few good droves among them but they do not sell so quickly as the lower grades. The number of buyers here this week large, no less than thirty-four coming on one train on Tuesday morning. The demand is good, especially for light stock for shipment to the country, and the market in consequence rules firm and steady. Sales have been made readily at about last week's figures. It has turned out to be the case this week that the run being principally common stuff, was just what was wanted, as there are three buyers here for it, for one for good cattle. In fact the only inquiry for prime cattle is for the Philadelphia trade, and that market has been so bad lately, that buyers for there are continually bearing down the market and wanting to purchase lower. They have made no money they claim for the last six weeks on cattle bought here, and say they will not buy unless a fair margin is allowed, preferring to let owners ship cattle and buy at home, where they can have an idea of the amount of cattle for the market, and can govern themselves accordingly. To this time (Wednesday noon), they have not purchased any cattle, but if the run does not come heavy the next twenty-four hours they will be compelled to or go home without stock, as there are buyers here for all that is offering.

The number of cattle that has been sold to country dealers to this time, is large, and some sellers assert prices are a shade higher, while others think they are about the same as last week. The country buyers sell out those fit for beef to butchers at home, and the others to farmers for fall beef, or for feeding purposes. If the demand continues as good as it is at present, will take some heavy runs to meet it. On the whole trade this week has been satisfactory to shippers, cattle selling soon after arrival for prices fully as good or better than expected.

Stock Cattle.

The number of stock cattle offering at present is not large. There is a better feeling noticeable, in this branch of the trade, and some sales are being made, when three weeks ago no buyers could be found.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; extra 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $4 75; common $3 75 to $4 25; bulls $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week have been large. The supply is considerably in excess of the demand, and on this account trade rules dull. The reports from Chicago, Buffalo and other markets all represent a heavy run of hogs and a dull market. These advices, in connection with the heavy run, have a very depressing influence on trade here, and notwithstanding there is a fair average demand, prices are off since last week at least 50c ₩ 100 lbs, which on a hog weighing 250 lbs is $1 25, or about $125 the car load, quite a decline in the short space of three days. Last week the run was light, and holders had no difficulty in advancing the market. Now the tables are turned on them, as our market here is governed a good deal by the supply. How much lower prices will go is hard to tell as the feeling is anything but good, and very few hogs selling. Some holders are shipping out, preferring to take chances for better or worse market East to selling herd at the ruling figures. Following are the prices current:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime Philadelphia, $4 80 to $4 95; prime light hogs, $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week ending to-day have been fair. The quality of the offerings is about the same as is usual here. For prime and extra sheep the demand is fair and they sell readily, while common and inferior grades are dragging badly. Prices are about the same as last week, but the market not so active. Stock sheep are not offering so freely as a few weeks ago and the demand has also fallen off greatly, the trade being well supplied. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 60 to $5 75; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 40 to $5 50; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25; fair 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; stock sheep, fine wool, $3 00 to $3 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the various railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were twenty-seven car loads, or about five hundred and thirteen head. In addition to these there were about one hundred and fifty head driven in from Greene county, and about the same number from the counties of Butler, Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver. The quality of the cattle drove was inferior, and of course sold low. Altogether, there was in the neighborhood of nine hundred cattle in the total offerings, and it must be said the quality was inferior, below the usual standard. Butchers complained about hard markets, but owing to the light supply of good stock they sold well. Common and inferior grades were a drug all the way through, and of course sold low. Prime cattle in but fair supply and prices a shade better, at least all drovers report prices a shade higher, but consider it only a temporary reaction. A good many cattle were wholesaled to dealers to-day. The following are the rates current:

Extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $6 00; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to 5 25; fair, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to 4 00; cows, $30 to $50 per head.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
L. W. Strong, from Orville, Ohio	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Orville, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orville, Ohio	1
Head & Trimble, from Orville, Ohio	1
Grenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1
Marks & B., from Crestline, Ohio	2
J. Beaumont, from Indianapolis	1
J. Zeigler, from Chicago, Ill	2
Marks & Bro., from Chicago, Ill	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago, Ill	1
Keifer & K., from Chicago, Ill	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago, Ill	1
Greenwald & K., from Chicago, Ill	1
Marks & Kraus, from Chicago, Ill	1
Zeigler & Mondschine, from Chicago, Ill	1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago, Ill	1
W. Bell, from Bellair	1
S. Fordyce, from Bellair	1
Shankland, from Bellair	2
J. Shepherd, from Bellair	1
J. Cockins, from Bellair	1
S. Vanduzen, from Bellair	1
C. Shoemaker, from Bellair	1
Total	27

CATTLE SALES.

W. Rice sold 1 car load Ohio cattle at $5 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 46 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 87 ₩ 100 lbs.

Marks & B. sold 38 head Chicago and 36 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs; also 30 head Washington county cattle from $3 50 to $5 00.

S. Traner sold 41 head Ohio cattle at figures running from $4 75 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co sold 45 head Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 00 to $5 75.

E. Katz sold 2 loads Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $2 50 for bulls to $6 58 for straight steers.

S. Fordyce wholesaled 1 load Ohio cattle at $1,000 for the load.

S. H. Cockins wholesaled 1 load Ohio cattle at $43 00 ₩ head.

Kraus & Schmitt sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 00 to $6 55 ₩ 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 64 head Greene county and West Virginia cattle at prices ranging from 3c to 6c.

Peter Hartman sold 43 head Greene county cattle at prices from 4⅛c to 6c.

Rothschild & Haas sold 63 head Ohio and Indiana cattle, at prices from $3 00 to $6 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Kestner & Metz sold 15 head Washington county cattle, at prices from $4 70 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Isaac Zeigler sold 29 head cattle, at prices from $4 00 to $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 85 head Ohio and Chicago cattle, at prices from $4 00 to $6 75.

J. Walter sold 17 head Butler county cattle, at prices from $3 00 to $4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Gerson sold one load Ohio cattle, from $4 00 to $5 25; 16 Washington county cattle, from $4 25 to $5 25.

L. Keifer sold 27 head Chicago cattle, at prices from $6 00 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

James Hunter sold one load common Ohio cattle, at figures ranging from $3 65 to $4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was about eighteen hundred head, all of which were driven in—none by railway. The market opened up easy, but continued active only for a short time. The quality of the offerings generally common, and sales slow and dull toward the close. Prices a shade lower than last week. For particulars we refer our readers to the sales below:

J. C. McNeese sold 187 head, Butler county sheep and lambs (common) sheep at prices from $2 00 to $5 00 ₩ head; lambs for $2 25 to $4 25 ₩ head.

W. R. Bird sold 200 head of sheep and lambs from Butler county, at prices ranging from $1 25 to $4 00 ₩ head.

W. Fisk bought 63 head extra lambs averaging 80 lbs, from J. C. McNeese at private terms.

C. F. Aull sold 150 head of sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $1 50 to $4 ₩ head.

John Fanley sold 100 head sheep and lambs from Armstrong county, at prices ranging from $1 25 to $3 25.

M. Flumer sold 130 head sheep and lambs from Butler county, sheep at prices from $4 to $4 50 ₩ head; lambs from $1 50 to $3 ₩ head.

I. Steakley sold 97 head Butler county sheep and lambs from Butler county at prices from $1 to $3 50 ₩ head.

W. Fowler sold 94 head Allegheny county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 ₩ head for sheep; and from $1 50 to $3 50 for lambs; also 220 head on commission at $2 to $4.50.

John Simmons sold 54 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $3 to $4 ₩ head.

M. Humes sold 108 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at from $2 60 to $4 for sheep; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50 ₩ head.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A " 1, "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	2 75
Hurl " 2, "	2 50
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$150@200
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	120@150
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	4 50

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$14 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	16 75
I C, 12x12, charcoal	14 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	17 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
I X, 14x20, charcoal	17 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	13 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	15 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Butter crackers	7⅛c	Sugar crackers	10⅛c
Cream crackers	7⅛c	Water crackers	7 c
Lemon crackers	12 c	N Y water crackers	7 c
Oyster crackers	7⅛c	Wine crackers	10⅛c
Soda crackers	7⅛c	Ginger snaps	13⅛c

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Wool firm; Ohio X and double XX, 49a50c; Ohio medium fleece, 49a51c; Wisconsin X, 48c; Ohio, buck low, 43c; unwashed Ohio, fine, 33a33⅛c; unwashed combing, 42c; pulled merino, old, 46c. Wool yarns unchanged.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market, as a general thing, rules uniform in price, with a perceptible improvement in trade observable. The changes we have to note are as follows:

Broom Corn—Prime ₩ ton $150@200; common $120@150.

Tin Plates, &c.—It will be seen that there has been a reduction in prices on the entire card list. Now is the time to buy.

Highwines have advanced from 98c to $1 03@1 05 ₩ gallon, and common and proof rectified whisky in the same proportion.

It will also be noted that there have been some slight changes in leather and hides.

For particulars with regard to the produce market we refer the readers to another column.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Penn Mill Sheetings	12½c	Magnolia	9½c
Conewago	12 c		

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11 @ c	Garner	10 @ c
Allen Pinks	11½@ c	Light Prints	10 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ₩ lb
¾ inch diameter and upward	20 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	19 @
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	19½@
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	18 @

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18½@
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20 @
Sand pump rope	19½@

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	15 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16 @
¼ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$	1 00
Proof rectified		1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		5 00
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		2 25
Imported brandy		1 50
Domestic Gin		6 00@9 00
Holland Gin		1 50@1 75
B. B. Brandy		2 90@5 50
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Valette"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		7 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		2 25@2 50
Rum, "New England"		5 50@6 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		1 75@2 00
		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	$1 03@1 05	

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	30 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	40c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	43c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	46c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	43c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	43c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	43c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	40c
Soldering Coppers	
Copper Bottoms	
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	43c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	44c
Boiler sizes, all and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (6 in. 14 by 48, 7 in. 14 by 50, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60) by the case	45c
less than case	46c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz over 20 inch wide	52c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 75
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 00
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 25
4d and 5d nails	5 50
3d nails	6 25
2d nails	7 50

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 75	Clinch nails	$6 50
2d	8 50	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	$5 00
10d to 30d	$5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 75	¾ inch	$8 50
6d and 7d	6 00	⅞ inch	7 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	7 25
10d to 30d	$6 00	1⅛ inch	6 75
8d	6 25	1¼ inch	6 50
6d	6 50	1⅜ inch	5 75
4d	6 75	1½ inch	5 50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, country	36@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ₩ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	30@33c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	90c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ft.	23@25c
Saddler's skirting	45@48c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$6 50@7 50
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11½c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	12 c
Green salt kip	12 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22 @24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ₩ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55@60c
Straits, best	80@85c	Tallow	7@7½c

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ₩ lb
Manilla papers	7@8@9@10 and 8c ₩ lb
Hardware papers	6@7@8 and 12c ₩ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ₩ lb
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ₩ lb
Felt papers	3½@4 and 4½c ₩ lb
Crown, full count	40 and 42½c ₩ bdl
Crown, short count	35 and 38c ₩ bdl
Medium, full count	65c ₩ bdl
Medium, short count	60c ₩ bdl
Double crown, full count	$1 00 ₩ bdl
Double crown, short count	75c ₩ bdl
Straw news	10½@11c ₩ lb
Rag news	12½@13c ₩ lb
Book paper	14 @18c ₩ lb

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$ 60@ 65	Diamond Twist	80@ 90
Flounders	58@ 70	Rough & Ready	80@ 85
Tens	58@ 60	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	50@ 65	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	50@ 65	Cut and Dry	32@ 40
Richmond do	50@ 65	Wheeling stogies	10@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 lb lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₩ keg 500 lb lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg, $1 00 higher.	

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	43@45c	Medium fleeces	42@44c
Tubwashed	45@46c	Common fleece	40@42c
Combing	42@45c	Pulled wools	32@34c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magno cal	lb	80 @ 1 00
Acetic	lb	16 @ 20	—Carb	lb	30 @ 35
Citric	lb	1 68 @ 1 75	Manna S F	lb	[illegible]
Oxalic	lb	30 @ 33	Morph sul	lb	6 20 @ 6 50
Tartaric	lb	62 @ 64	Nutm No 1	lb	1 40
Alcohol,	gall	1 95 @ 2 15	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	lb	6 60 @ 6 80
Cape	lb	18	—Castor	lb	22 @ 23
Socot	lb	75	—Cinnamon	lb	2 70
Am Carb	lb	25 @ 26	—Cloves	lb	@ 3 00
—Aqua	lb	11 @ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta	lb	65 @ 90	Lemon	lb	5 75
Ashes			Linseed	gall	92 @ 94
—Soda	lb	5 @ 6	Neats F	gall	1 40 @ 1 50
Bal Copa	lb	1 05 @ 1 10	Olive	gall	1 50 @ 1 75
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @ 3 50	—quarts	doz	6 25 @10 00
Bark.			—pints	doz	3 25 @ 5 00
Cassia	lb	28 @ 40	Orig'an	lb	50 @ 55
Cinch Red	lb	1 40 @ 1 50	Pepper't	lb	4 50 @ 4 75
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 00 @ 1 10
" Com	lb	38 @ 48	Sassafras	lb	75 @ 80
Black Lead.			Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
American	lb	5 @ 6	Tanners	gall	60 @ 65
East Ind	lb	11 @ 13	Whale	gall	88 @ 95
German	lb	7 @ 9	Winterg'n	lb	6 00 @ 6 25
Blue Mass	lb	75 @ 80	Opium Ty	lb	6 @ 6 50
Blue Vi r	lb	15 @ 15½	Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Borax ref	lb	26 @ 30	*Potass.*		
Brims roll	lb	4½@ 6	Bichrom	lb	27
—Flor Sul	lb	5 @ 6	Chlorate	lb	50 @ 54
Calomel A	lb	1 70	Iodide	lb	6 25 @ 6 75
—English	lb	2 50	Prussiate	lb	45 @ 5
Campref	lb	35 @ 40	Quin sulp	oz	2 65 @ 2 75
Canthar's	lb	6 00	Rosin		6 50
Cham. Ger.	lb	47	*Root*		
—Roman	lb	47	Gentian	lb	10 @ 12
Chlorof'm	lb	1 30 @ 1 35	Ginger E I	lb	20 @ 25
Cloves	lb	40 @ 45	" Jamca	lb	28
Cochineal	lb	85 @ 94	Ipecac pow	lb	1 88
Con lye,	case	7 75 @ 8 00	Jalap pow	lb	1 00
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3	Liquorice	lb	14 @ 17
Cream Tar	lb	48 @ 50	Rhub E I	lb	1 25 @ 1 50
Cubebs	lb	19 @ 21	Sars Hon	lb	45 @ 50
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 35	Senega	lb	1 15
Emery En.	lb	8 @ 11½	Valeri En	lb	38 @ 40
Et Nit sps.	lb	38 @ 42	" Germ	lb	25 @ 28
—Sulph	lb	65 @ 70	Sal Ammo	lb	18 @ 20
Ext Logw.	lb	11 @ 11½	—Epsom	lb	4 @ 5
—Liq Cala	lb	48 @ 50	—Soda	lb	3½@
—Italian	lb	33	*Seed.*		
—Sicily	lb	23	Canary	lb	6 @ 7
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4	Hemp	lb	6½@ 7
Galls Alep	lb	33	Cardamn	lb	2 60 @ 2 90
Gum.			Mustard	lb	12 @ 15
Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40	Senna Al	lb	25 @
" White	lb	50 @ 68	" E In	lb	20
Myrh T'k	lb	60	*Soda.*		
Shellac	lb	65 @ 75	Bi Carb	lb	7½@ 8½
Trag. s'rts	lb	45 @ 60	Soap Cast	lb	12 @ 16
" Flake	lb	1 00 @ 1 10	—Cast wh	lb	18 @ 23
Hoffm's A	lb	42	Sugar L'd	lb	22 @ 24
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25 @ 1 35	Turp sp	gall	50 @ 56
—Span fl't	lb	1 10 @ 1 25	*Varnish.*		
Iodine res	lb	@ 9 62	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9	Japan	gall	1 60 @ 1 70
Logwood	lb	2½@ 3½	Damar	gall	1 50 @ 2 20
Mace	lb	@ 1 68	Ven Red	lb	3½@ 4½
Madder	lb	18 @ 20			

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, 2 ₩ cent. off net.

Iron wedges	5½c ₩ lb net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ₩ lb net
Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape, 30c ₩ foot of fence. Less 5 ₩ cent. off.	
Carriage and tire bolts (new list)	60 and 15 ₩ off, net.
Plow bolts	25 "
Stove bolts at the list price	
Machine and square head bolts	25 "
Coach and lag screws	25 "
Bolt ends	20 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅜,) 6c ₩ lb off, net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 2 in.), 4½c ₩ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅜ in.), 7c ₩ lb net, off.

Washers, all made from new band iron, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 1⅛ in.), 5c ₩ lb off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 5c ₩ lb net; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5c ₩ lb net; ⅝ in. diam., 5½c ₩ lb net.

Patent headed teeth, harrow teeth, packed in casks, ½c ₩ lb extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more, 1 cent ₩ lb extra when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered, ⅝ in. diam., 8c ₩ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 9c ₩ lb; ½ in. diam. 10c ₩ lb.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 9½c ₩ lb net; ½ in. diam. 10½c ₩ lb net; ⅜ in. diam. 12½c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₩ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½ ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges 20 per cent. off, net delivered.

Screw hitching rings	$7 00 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$16 00 ₩ doz net.
Cast iron washers	4½c ₩ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	5½c ₩ lb net.
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5½c ₩ lb net.
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6c ₩ lb net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6½c ₩ lb net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c ₩ lb net

WAGON HARDWARE.

For prices see our standard list.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 set, 25 ₩ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000, net	$13 50
Wagon box staples, made from bevel box iron, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000 net	9 50
Neck yoke eyes	8½c each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings	8½c each.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter.	5½ c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb	10c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths, ₩ lb extra	12c
Wagon rivets and hinge nails, in 5 lbs, per boxes, ₩ lb extra	1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ⅜ inch, all lengths, ₩ lb net	17c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ₩ lb net	19c
Double tree plates	
Coupling plates	₩ lb 9c net
Tongue plates	
Neck yoke plates	₩ lb 12c

Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ₩ lb as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 11½c ₩ lb net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 12½c ₩ lb net.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 8-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 1-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 2-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

⅝ to 1⅞ inch	3 8-10c	¾ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	4 1-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 3-10c	5-16 inch	5 2-10c
3⅝ to 4 inch	4 8-10c	¼ inch	5 4-10c
½ to ⅞ inch	4 c	3-16 inch	7 4-10c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	4 2-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 3-10c	Nail rods	7 7-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3¼ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c	1 to 1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c
1⅛ to 3¼ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	⅞ to ⅝ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 8-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 4-10c
1⅜ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12		⅞ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12	6c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	5 1-10c	1 inch	6 3-10
3¼ to 4⅞ "	5 3-10	⅞ "	6 8-10
1½ to 2 "	5 5-10	¾ "	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1⅝ "	5 6-10	⅝ "	7 8-10
1⅛ to 1⅛ "	5 9-10	½ "	8 3-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 4-10c	⅝ inch	4 5-10c
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 8-10c	½ inch	5 2-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 7-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 8-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	5 2-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅜ inch	5 8-10c
½ inch	5 9-10c		
⅜ inch	7 4-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 6-10c	Heads, flanging	9 5-10c
Boiler plate	8 5-10c	Plow slabs	6 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 7-10c	Plow wings	6 4-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 c	7 5-10c	9 c
No. 21 to 24	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 27	6 7-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 8-10c
1⅛ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 3-10c
1⅛, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 3-10c
1⅜ by ⅜ inch	5 8-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	2-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent.

No discount on bills of less than $50.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 25
1½	60	80	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 30	7 54
3½	2 10	3 00	9 05
4	2 75	3 50	10 72
4½	3 10	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 56
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	6 00		23 41
8	8 00		28 35
9			34 00
10			40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	16 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	18 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			30 00
30 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 28, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₩ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7⅛@7⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7⅛@7⅛c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	9⅛c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4⅛c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Lump Alum	3⅛@4c ₩ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 23, 1873.

There has been rather more inquiry for pig metal this week than last, but the sales are still confined to small lots for immediate delivery and to be used by the mills that are running through the hot season. The firms whose works are not in operation are holding out of the market, feeling confident that when ready to buy they can readily secure stock at present prices.

The price remains about the same as for the past two or three weeks.

We understand that the demand for manufactured iron has somewhat improved, though prices still rule very unsatisfactory to the manufacturer.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

300 tons gray forge red short	$35 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge red short	35 00—4 mos.
200 tons mottled red short	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons mottled red short	33 00—5 mos.
100 tons gray forge red short	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge red short	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons gray forge red short	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons close gray and mottled	34 60—4 mos.
20 tons foundry	41 25—4 mos.

Anthracite.

30 tons No. 2 foundry	$41 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry extra	42 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry	37 00—4 mos.
20 tons carbonized	30 00—4 mos.
550 tons chickies foundry at furnace to go West	40 00—4 mos.

Connellsville Coke.

250 tons mixed neutral	$33 00—5 mos.
150 tons gray neutral	33 25—4 mos.

Blooms.

30 tons charcoal	$105 00—cash.
10 tons charcoal	107 50—4 mos.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

August 20.—The market has presented no decidedly new or interesting features during the week ending with to-day, and there is consequently very little inviting remark. So far as we can learn, from the representations of dealers, a moderate improvement has taken place in the demand, though the market can hardly be called active. In prices we note no change, but the feeling seems to be a little firmer.

Quotations are nominally as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$ @54 50—4mos
No. 2	@54 50—4mos
No. 3	56 50@ —4mos
No. 4	63 50@ —4mos
No. 5	64 50@66 50—4mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$58 50@ —4mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$46 50@ —4mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 F'ndry, according to brand	$43 50@46 50—4mos
No 2 F'ndry, according to brand	43 50@43 50—4mos
Gray forge	33 50@36 50—4mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$53 50@ —4mos
No 1 Eglinton	53 50@ —4mos
No 1 Ayersome	53 50@ —4mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	@$48 50—4mos
No 1 Volcano	@ 48 50—4mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$10 00 ⅓ cash,
Forsythe	8 00 bal. 4 mos

—Commercial Review.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 20.—Scotch pig is moving very slow, and business is confined almost entirely to jobbing parcels; stocks are not excessive, however, but in the general quietness of trade consumers are loth to purchase beyond their present needs. We quote Eglinton $44a45, Glengarnock $45a46, Coltness (stock of which is light) $50a51, and Gartsherrie (selling in small parcels) $47 75a48. American pig is inactive, and prices are in buyers' favor; the stock of No 2 X is accumulating, and prices are lower with a downward tendency; No 1 may be quoted $44a45; No 2 $36a40, as to brand, and gray forge $33a35. New English rails are inactive at $67a68 gold, and American $77 50 currency at the works in Pennsylvania; old D. H. may be quoted $48 and T $45. Scrap is quiet, but holders as a rule are firm.—*Commercial List.*

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hall & Co.]

August 25.—Pig Iron—The demand for best brands of Hanging Rock is improving; sales of some round lots aggregating 3,000 to 4,000 tons, having been made to interior points on basis of $48 to $48 50 at Cincinnati on time, and for future delivery. The current demand from the trade for immediate shipment is moderate.

Herewith find quotations of pig iron, for week ending this date:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No 1, per ton	$47 00@ 48 50
Hanging Rock, No 2, per ton	43 00@ 45 00
Hanging Rock, forge, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Tennessee, forge, per ton	45 00@ 47 00
Alabama, No 1, per ton	47 00@ 50 00
Missouri, No 1, per ton	49 00@ 56 00
Missouri, No 2, per ton	44 00@ 45 00

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

Missouri, No. 1, per ton	$46 00@ 47 00
Missouri forge, per ton	39 00@ 40 00
Ohio, No. 1, per ton	42 00@ 44 00
Ohio forge	34 00@ 35 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Missouri, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 62 00
Kentucky, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Tennessee, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Georgia, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 63 00
Alabama, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 63 00
Machinery and forge, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Blooms, per ton	112 00@115 00

IRON INFORMATION.

The demand for manufactured iron is very weak, scarcely any orders but from home trade. Prices are ruling lower that any other time for a long period back, with no speedy promise of an advance, as advices from the iron markets indicate everything except encouragement to full operations.

The Ironton Mill has been repairing its machinery during the past week, and is expected to start this or to-morrow morning. The brick work on the furnace has commenced, and the work will be pushed to an early completion.

The Lawrence Iron Works are idle, with but a small supply of iron on hand, yet all they desire at the present figures.

Inside the forge department of the Belfont Works all is confusion, replacing engines, tearing down and building up furnaces, and completely overhauling the mill. This part of the works is expected to resume operations within ten days, as the demand for nails has so increased, it is feared the supply on hand may give out before the establishment will be in full operation. Three thousand eight hundred kegs have been shipped since our last report—one order extending to Mobile, Ala.—to go through with just one handling—at Louisville, Ky.

Shipments of pig metal have been quite large, owing to the fact that the city is awaiting the ground occupied by many for storage, for a wharf. Furnacemen are in quest of landings, some having secured such above the city scales. The shipments for the past week foot up 820 tons, of which Pittsburgh received from Mt. Vernon 70, Buckhorn 200, Vesuvius 30, Olive 50, Howard 100, Grant 50, Belfont 120 tons. Mt. Vernon shipped to Clifton 200 tons by barge last Tuesday.

Thirty tons of castings for the Etna Iron Works were loaded on the Juniata, at Pittsburgh, yesterday.

The Whitwell hot blast oven will be used at the Etna Furnaces. Four will be required, and the castings have been contracted for over in England. The flourishing iron works throughout Europe are fast adopting the Whitwell oven. There is none as yet in the United States, though some are in process of construction in the Juniata district. The temperature of the blast in this oven runs up to 2,000 degrees, and works usually at 1,500 degrees. A rather high temperature for the Player hot blast is 800 to 1,000 degrees, and it soon wears out at that. The Whitwell oven is built of fire brick and is very durable.

Thus far this season there have been shipped from the Marquette iron district 386,865 tons of iron ore and 11,941 tons of pig iron.—*Register.*

LOUISVILLE.

August 25.—An improved demand is reported for hot blast pig metals, and prices are a trifle steadier. Cold blast iron, as heretofore, rules firm. Iron manufacturers have attracted but a small share of attention, the week having been among the dullest of the season. There is no quotable change in value.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$50a51
No 1 C C pig iron	49a50
No 2 foundry	44a45
No 3 or mill	36a37
No 1 Tennessee foundry	47a48
No 2 foundry	43a44
No 3 or mill	36a37
No 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	48a49
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	42a43
No 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	36a37
C C Car-wheel Iron—	
Ohio Hecla	$ 65
No 1 Red river cold blast	62a63
No 2 Red river and cottage	62a63
Nos 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	62a63
Nos 5 and 6 or white iron	62a63
C C Tennessee Car-wheel—	
No 1 Dover cold blast	$59a60
No 2 Dover cold blast	59a60
White and mottled	59a60

Horse and Mule Shoes—We quote horse-shoes at $6 75a7 25 and mule shoes at $7 75a8 25 per keg, standard brands.

Nails—We quote 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 50 in large lots and $4 75 on small sales—all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-iron for the week ending Saturday, August 23, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Receipts. Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W	7,040	310	....	....
A. and P. R. W., St. Louis	....	100	....	10
A. and P. R. W. Carondelet	2,210	50	....	....
R. R. I. and St. L. R. W	....	....	....	70
T. W., and W. R. W	....	....	46	....
C. A. and St. L. R. W	....	10	....	340
St. L., V., T. H. and I. R. W	....	....	400	....
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W	....	....	30	40
O. and M. R. W	....	....	80	....
St. L., B. and S. Ill's R. W	....	....	510	....
Lower Missipi River	....	75	....	....
Total for the week	9,250	545	1,066	460
Week previous	8,270	685	802	530

The A. and P. Railway brought in addition, 480 tons of lead to St. Louis and 40 tons zinc ore to Carondelet.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market—Weekly Review.

August 25.—The sales by warehouses during the week and the expired portion of the current month and tobacco year were as follows:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	160	496	8,318
Farmers'	177	539	8,078
Louisville	105	411	7,864
Boone	64	366	6,646
Ninth street	83	346	5,007
Planters'	73	265	4,809
Exchange	114	260	3,695
Kentucky Association	12	54	3,072
Totals	788	2,737	47,489

Last year at corresponding date......34,494

The aggregate sales of the week are upwards of 100 hogsheads short of last week, and slightly in excess of the corresponding week of 1872. The movement, however, until the very close, was quite handsome.

It is believed that the average prices realized were the highest since the opening of the spring trade.

The home and foreign demand is as large and general as at any previous date, and all the diversified grades offering, from common lugs to bright wrappers, are quick sales at full prices upon the basis of our last quotations.

The following are the prices current:

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs, common	$ 5 50@ 7 00	$ 6 50@ 7 00
Lugs, good	6 50@ 7 50	7 00@ 8 25
Leaf, common	8 25@ 9 25	8 75@ 9 50
Leaf, medium	9 50@10 50	9 50@11 50
Leaf, good to fine	11 00@14 00	11 50@15 00
Bright wrappers, medium	15 00@20 00	
Bright wrappers, good fine to choice	22 50@85 00	

CUTTING.

Lugs, common	$ 7 25@ 7 75
Lugs, good	8 00@ 8 75
Lugs, extra colory	9 00@ 12 00
Leaf, common	10 00@ 12 00
Leaf, medium	12 00@ 18 00
Leaf, good	19 00@ 24 00
Leaf, choice	nominal.

—Courier-Journal.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

August 26.—A considerable amount was brought down on the recent rise, but buyers and sellers were unable to agree on prices. Pittsburgh is held at 15c, and 14c represented the ideas of buyers. Other coals are based on the price of Pittsburgh. Dealers are still asking 15a16c for Ohio river; 17a18c for Kanawha; 20c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel, delivered to consumers.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 20.—There has been quite an active business transacted during the past few days at full rates. The demand for fleece has been brisk, with sales of Ohio at prices ranging from 50 to 52 cents, the latter being for choice XX. In Texas nothing new has transpired; the price has been fair with prices steady. California continues to sell freely, and previous prices are maintained. Foreign remains in about the same condition as previously noticed. The sales comprise 119 bales Australian at 50c; 95 do Cape, 33⅛c; 2,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, 67c; 4,000 lbs combing, 55a59c; 5,000 lbs do, delaine, 52a54c; 40 bales free California, 34a35c; 4,000 lbs spring do, 26c; 4,000 lbs slightly burry do, 25c; 1,800 lbs fall do, 25⅛c; 50,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece, 50 a52c.—*Commercial List.*

August 23.—Manufacturers are buying only to fill their wants and the sales are not large. The chief inquiry continues to be for the finer grades, and the market is very fully maintained on all lines of fleeces. Good X and XX Ohio wool has been pretty well cleared up in this market, and holders of the remaining stock are firm in their views at fully previous rates, while in some instances a fraction better than last week's prices is asked. The best XX is hard to buy at 51c, and sales have been readily effected at 52c. The range for XX would be 51a52½c, and for X 49a51c. State and Michigan fleeces have sold to a moderate extent and are steady, with X quoted at 45a47c. There has been no excitement in any class of wools, and while the market is regarded as strong and tending in sellers' favor, there is not thought to be sufficient margin in any prospective advance to warrant speculation. There is a steady feeling on all foreign grades, and Australian has been sold at an advance, some transactions being reported at 50c. The sales since our last include 40,000 lbs X and XX Ohio at 50a52c; 200 bales Australian, a part 50c; 15 bales slightly burry California, 25c; 6,000 lbs Georgia, 35⅛c; 1,000 lbs coarse Texas, 20c; 10,000 lbs choice California spring, 32c; 11,000 lbs do, 35c; 14,000 lbs medium do, 28c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BOSTON.

August 23.—The market for domestic fleece wool continues active, and prices remain as firm as last reported. Judging from the reports of sales, dealers are not realizing any more money than last week, but there is a strong feeling, and holders have confidence in the market. It hardly seems possible to secure an advance in the face of the larger receipts now coming forward, but everything looks favorable for a good trade for the present.

The firmness of which we have spoken is considerably enhanced by sales of large lots of foreign wool, the stocks of which have been materially reduced during the last few weeks. The sales this week have been heavy, the largest part of the Cape having been sold in bond for export on private terms, reported to be equal to 34a35c currency, duty paid. As these wools will eventually go out of the market it will give strength and firmness to prices of domestic fleece. Several manufacturers who have been running on foreign for a long time are now buying domestic fleece, while others who have tried the latter are returning to Australian. The market for Australian is firmer, and sales have been made as high as 54 cents. The large sales of foreign to which we have referred have been to a Belgian buyer, who has taken between 2,000 and 3,000 bales, part to be sent to London on speculation, and part to go to the Continent for consumption. At the recent foreign sales very high prices have been obtained, in some cases almost equal to those of February, 1872, and no wools can now be imported to sell at a profit.

The demand for pulled wool continues fair, and sales of choice lots are readily made at fair prices.

California wool continues active, and the transactions are at about the prices of last week, best lots of Northern bringing 34a36c.

Combing wools are in good demand. There is very little Canada in the market, and it is difficult to give a quotation. We note a sale of a small lot at 65c.

Receipts for the week ending August 22 have been 3,501 bales domestic and 1,476 bales foreign.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

August 23.—Business at the auctions was unusually spirited, and some interesting features were presented. For the season transactions were large, and the receipts continue to maintain a volume in excess of all anticipation. Prices rule firm at the previous range, and are gradually stiffening. Among the sales will be especially noticed a fine lot of Owen county leaf, sold at the Planters' warehouse; also the second hogshead of the crop of 1873 sold at the Exchange warehouse. The sales aggregated 153 hogshead, and may be regarded as equal in point of value to the best of the season.

In the breaks at the Planters' House we noticed 24 hhds Owen county leaf, lugs and trash, raised by Messrs. McNeil, Alexander, Baker, Vallandingham and Allmet, which sold at the following prices: $30, 28, 21, 21, 23 50, 19 25, 15 75, 14 25, 17 25, 14 50, 12 25, 10 25, 8 20, 8 90, 13 25, 12 25, 7 40, 9 50, 11 50, 13 50, 9 80, 11 50, 14 and 14.

For Owen county lugs and leaf $6 10a30 00; Barren $8 80a12 50; Green river $8 95a9 00; Henderson $5 00a10 50; Ohio $9; Indiana $8 40a10 75; Hardin $7; Breckinridge $5a10; Hancock $7 10; Logan $6 40a9 50; Green $6 40a12 00; Taylor $5 00a9 50; Metcalfe $7 00a11 25; Henry $6 60a13 75; Daviess $10 00a14 75; Tennessee $9; scraps $2 80; Carroll $6 90a11 75; Hart $8 30a11 50; Warren $6 20a9 10; Adair $6 20a6 80; Muhlenburg $5 50; factory trash $4 00a5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 27, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; $1 18⅛ cash or seller August; $1 12½ seller September; low grades firm; No 3, $1 11⅛; rejected, $1 00. Corn firmer and active for futures; 41⅛c September; 42⅛c October; 40⅛a40⅛c cash; high mixed 41⅛c. Oats active and firm; 28⅛a28⅛c cash or August; 27⅛c September; 28c October. Rye strong at 66c. Barley quiet; sales of new No 3, 79c cash; No 2, $1 07 October, offered; $1 10 September.

WHISKY—Strong and saleable at 98c; generally held at $1 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16 37½. Lard steady at 7a7⅛c. Bulk meats steady at 8a9⅛a9⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; prices easier; ordinary 11⅛a12c; good ordinary 14⅛; low middlings 17⅛c; middlings 18⅛c; middling Orleans 18⅛c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 27.—Market quiet and offerings light and demand very light; middlings nominal at 17⅛c; sales 15 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 27.—Market steady; Texas ordinary 17c; good ordinary 15⅛c; sales 400 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 27.—Market unchanged; middlings 17⅛a18c; sales 115 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—Market steady; middlings 17⅛c; sales 300 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,513 head; total for the week 6,698 head. Market active with a good feeling at about yesterday's prices for good stock; common a shade off and neglected. About 1,800 head disposed of. Sales 651 Illinois steers, 1,120a1,620 lbs, $5 30a6 50; 195 Ohio steers, 947a1,210 lbs, $4 00a5 25; 368 Indiana steers, 1,132a1,468 lbs, $5 50a6 25; 88 Texas steers, 952a1,107 lbs, $3 37½a4 50; 113 Michigan steers, 947a1,107 lbs, $3 87½a4; 45 Kentucky steers, 1,417 lbs, $5 85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head; total for the week 10,000 head. Market active at last week's closing prices for Canada stock. Western sheep ⅛c off. Sales 2,200 Michigan sheep, 68a98 lbs, $4 00a5 25; 892 Ohio sheep, 68a79 lbs, $4 00a4 25; 1,000 Indiana sheep, 59a62 lbs, $4 80; 200 Canada lambs, averaging 70a94 lbs, $6 25a6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head; total for the week 21,500 head. Market slow and dragging at $5 00a5 10 for desirable corn fed hogs; $4 50a4 80 for grassers, but with little inquiry. Sales 800 Michigan and Indiana hogs, 177a247 lbs, $4 70a5 05.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 26.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,282 head. The northern trains not so heavy as last week and with the improved weather and more buyers prices are quick at last week's figures. Sales of choice to extra $9a9 50; first quality $8 00a8 50; second $6 00a7 50; third $4 00a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 7,467 head. Better feeling in the market and in some of the lots of fine lambs dealers obtained better rates, on some flocks fully ⅛c advance was obtained; sales in lots at $3a4 each; extra $4 50a5 50; spring lambs 6a7⅛c per lb.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Flour dull; treble $6 62½a7; family $8 50a10 50. Corn quiet; mixed 65, 66c; white 68c; yellow 70c. Oats quiet at 45a46c. Bran 90c. Hay firm; prime $23a26; choice $28 50. Pork dull and easy; old $16 75; new $17 75. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 9⅛c. Bacon dull at 9⅛a11⅛a11⅛c. Hams 14⅛a15c. Lard 8⅛a9c; keg 10⅛a11⅛c. Sugar dull at 9⅛c; fully fair 10⅛c; yellow clarified 10⅛c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky—Stock small; Evansville 97c; Louisville $1; Cincinnati $1 03½. Coffee firm at 21⅛a21⅛c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 27.—The market for domestic wool continues quite firm and extreme prices are readily obtained for all desirable lots; manufacturers are free purchasers. The tone of the market indicates a gradual advance in prices. Sales of extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50a52c; Michigan, 46a48c; western fleece 42a47⅛c, including all grades; combing and delaine fleeces are in demand and all lots offered are taken at 52a58c as to quality.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—There was a brisk market for general dry goods agents, and package jobbers are placing large lines of cottons and woolens with the Western and Southern trade. Cotton goods active and strong at current prices. Prints are selling very freely. Worsted dress goods and shawls, woolen flannels and blankets are quick. Fancy cassimeres and black beavers in demand. Linseys more active. Foreign dress goods improving.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 25.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 3 red $1 30. Corn active at 39⅛c. Oats active; No 2, 29⅛a30c. Barley firm at 90a95c. Whisky higher at 97c. Pork quiet at $16 50a17. Bacon firm at 9⅛a10⅛a10⅛c. Lard better at 7⅛c. Hogs steady at $4 35a4 87½. Cattle—Supply chiefly through droves; Texan and Indian $1a4; winter do, $3a4 25; fair to prime native steers $4 75a5 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Cotton firm at 17⅛c; Flour active at $5 75. Wheat firm at $1 25a1 35. Corn steady at 58c. Oats steady at 40a44c. Rye firm at 65a70c. Hay dull at $20. Pork steady at $16 50a16 70. Bacon—Demand fair at 9⅛a10⅛a11c. Bulk meats firm at 8⅛a9⅛a9⅛c. Lard 8⅛a9⅛c. Whisky firm to 96a97c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market quiet and prices weak, with sales of good to choice shipping steers at $5 25a5 70; choice butchers' steers $4 85a5 05; Texans, through, $1 62a3 25; shipments 1,447 head. Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market dull and prices weak and easier at $4 30a4 50 for fair to good heavy, $4 60a4 75 for good to choice Yorkers; shipments 7,612 head.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Cotton steady at 18⅛c. Flour steady at $5 90a6 70. Wheat steady at $1 35. Corn firm at 50c. Rye firm at 76c. Oats, barley and groceries unchanged. Provisions opened weak and closed firm. Pork held at $16 50. Lard dull; steam, 8c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 9⅛a9⅛c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c; clear sides, 10⅛a10⅛c. Whisky firm at 97c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Wabash, $1 81½; extra white Michigan, $1 70; No 1 do, $1 55; amber do, $1 45½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed spot and seller September, 47c; seller last half September, 48c; seller October, 49⅛c; yellow, 47⅛c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 35c; No 2, 32c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Cotton dull at 14⅛a16c. Flour steady at $5 90a7 50. Wheat firm at $1 35a1 50. Oats dull at 26⅛c. Sugar unchanged. Provisions quiet. Lard quiet at 9⅛c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 9⅛c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c; clear sides, 10⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 10⅛c; sides, 11⅛a11⅛c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Beef cattle dull and unchanged; sales 3,100 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7a7 25; fair to good do $6 00a6 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 8,000 head at $4 00a6 00, according to quality. Hogs firmer; sales 5,000 head at $7 75 net.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, August 27.—Cattle—Receipts smaller than last week. Market opens dull, and indications are that prices will be lower. There is not enough done to make a market. Sheep and lambs—Receipts about the same as last week. Market dull and prices unchanged.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake dull at $27 cash. Pig iron dull; Scotch $44a50; American $36a45. Bar dull and unchanged. Russia sheet quiet at $17a18, gold. Nails quiet; cut, $4 50a4 65; clinch $6 25a6 40.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¼@115⅜.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money was active during the morning with considerable stringency early in the afternoon at 6a7 per cent, subsequently becoming easier and closing at 3a4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was stronger with some demand at the close at 107⅛a107⅛ for sixty days and 108⅛a108⅛ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold is lower, opening at 115⅛ and closing at 115⅛a115⅛. Rates for carrying 2⅛a4 per cent. Clearings $43,684,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $500,000. Customs receipts, $446,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and closing steady.

U. S. coup, '81	116⅛	5-20s, '67	118⅛
U. S. coupons	119	5-20s, '68	118
5-20s, '62	116⅛	10-40s	112⅛
5-20s, '64	117	Coupons	116
5-20s, '65	118	Currency, 6s	113⅛
New 5-20s '65	116⅛	New 5s	114

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady. Tennessees firmer and more active under the expectation that the State debt will be funded.

Missouri	92⅛	S. Carolina, July	14
Tennessee, old	82⅛	S. Carolina, April	23
Tennessee, new	81		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks generally opened quiet but strengthened during the day with considerable business in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, Wabash and Erie. The movement in Pacific Mail was caused by the action of the Directors of the Panama Railroad, who, to-day, agreed to lend the Pacific Mail half a million on condition the latter make over to the Panama Company six steamers, the Pacific Mail then to charter the steamers with the right to redeem them in a year by paying the legal interest and insurance. It is said some stockholders threaten an injunction in case the terms are not accepted. The Directors of both companies meet again to-morrow when the above proposition will be considered. The principal changes to-day were as follows: Pacific Mail opened at 44⅛, sold down to 44⅛, and advanced to 45⅛, closing at 45⅛. Wabash opened at 67⅛ and advanced to 68, closed at 67⅛. Western Union opened at 89⅛, fell to 89⅛, advanced to 90⅛ and closed at 90⅛. Union Pacific opened at 25⅞, advanced to 26⅛ and closed at 26⅛. Erie opened at 59, advanced and closed at 59⅛. Ohio and Mississippi opened at 38⅛, advanced and closed at 39. The market closed steady.

Canton	98	Toledo & Wabash	67⅛
W. U. Tel. Co.	90⅛	Do preferred	82
Quicksilver	35	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Adams Express	92⅛	Northwestern	64
Wells, Fargo & Co.	73	Do preferred	81
American Express	62⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
U. S. Express Co.	67	Chicago & Alton	104
N. Y. Central	104⅛	Do preferred	106
Erie	59⅛	Han. & St. Joe	36⅛
Harlem	130	C., C. & I. C.	30⅛
Panama	114a116	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅛	Central Pacific	99⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	Del. & Lack	100⅛
Union Pacific	26⅛	Terre Haute	20
Illinois Central	105⅛	Do preferred	35
Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛	New Jersey Central	102
Rock Island	108⅛	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	50⅛	Bankers' Bills	107⅛
St. Paul preferred	70		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland, 20c; futures closed steady; sales 13,000 bales; August, 19 30-32c; September, 18 13-32c; October, 17 13-16a17 27-32c; November, 17 5-16a17⅛c; December, 17⅛c. Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; superfine western and State, $5 00a5 60; common to good, $6 20a6 55; good to choice, $6 60a7 40; white wheat extra, $7 30a8 50; extra Ohio, $6 35a8 50; St. Louis, $6 70a10 75. Rye flour firm at $4 65a5 40. Corn meal firm at $2 70a3 35. Whisky active at $1 10. Wheat lower; rejected spring, $1 15a1 25; Northwest, $1 50a1 51; red western, $1 66. Rye scarce at 96c. Barley and malt dull. Corn heavy; high mixed and yellow western 60a61c. Oats firmer; white 46a49c; black 42a43c. Eggs quiet at 22a23c. Hay in fair request at $27a29. Hops dull at 30a43c for '72. Leather steady at 27⅛a30c. Wool quiet; tubbed 50c. Coffee quiet at 20⅛a21⅛c. Sugar strong at 8⅛a8⅛c. Rice steady at 8⅛a9⅛c. Refined petroleum quiet at 16⅛c; crude neglected. Turpentine quiet at 43⅛a44c. Pork lower at $17 80. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet at 9a9⅛c. Lard active at 8⅛c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet at 12⅛a12⅛c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 6,100 head, making 9,300 head for the week against 10,760 last week. Quality generally common. Good cattle a shade higher, and the tone of the market more confident, but sales slow. Native steers, including stockers, ranged at 8a12⅛c. Texans ranged at 6⅛a10⅛c. Sales include 32 cars Illinois steers, 6a7⅛c cwt, 10⅛a11⅛c; 16 cars, 6⅛ cwt, 10⅛a11⅛c; 4 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11a12c; 6 cars, 8⅛ cwt, 19 cars, 8 cwt, 11a12⅛c; 15 cars, 6⅛a7⅛ cwt, 10⅛a12c; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10⅛a10⅛c; 6 cars 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛a12⅛c; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, 11⅛a12⅛c; 9 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11a12⅛c; 4 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 10a11⅛c; 19 cars, Texans, 5⅛ cwt, 7⅛a8c; 5 cars, 4⅛ cwt, 6⅛c; 7 cars, 5⅛ cwt, 7⅛a8⅛c; 10 cars, 5⅛ cwt, 8c, and 3 cars choice, 6⅛ cwt, 10⅛c, with $20 off the lot.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh arrivals 9,200 head, making 28,530 head for the week against 31,000 head last week. Sheep in fair demand at 4a6c; lambs dull and weak with slow sale at 6a8c for common to choice. Sales include 3 cars Ohio sheep, 99 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 83 lbs, 5⅛c; 2 cars, 89 lbs, 5⅛c; 1 car, 84 lbs, 5⅛c; 1 car, 84 lbs, 4⅛c; 1 car, 88 lbs, 4⅛c; 1 car, 70 lbs, 4c; 3 cars Canada lambs, 64 lbs, 6⅛a6⅛c; 1 car, 66 lbs, 6⅛a6⅛c; 2 cars State, 62 lbs, 7⅛c; 1 car, 66 lbs, 6⅛c; 1 car, 64 lbs, 7⅛c; 1 car, 62 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 56 lbs, 7c, and a small lot at 6c.

Swine—Receipts 12,390 hogs, making 30,440 head for the week against 34,400 head last week. None on sale alive. Dressed easier and closed at 6⅛a7⅛c for extreme weights.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 20a5 25. Wheat steady; red $1 57a1 65. Corn firmer at 59⅛a60c. Oats firm at 44a45c. Rye steady at 85a90c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter easier at 20a25c. Whisky unsettled at $1 03a1 04.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in good demand; amber $1 67a1 70. Rye 80a85c. Corn in good demand; yellow, 69c. Oats in fair demand at 46a47c. Crude petroleum 11⅛c; refined 16⅛. Whisky scarce and held at $1 03.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $6a9 50. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 40a41c. Bran lower at $15. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hams 15a16c. Lard firm at 9a10c. Pork dull and prices are nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Flour—Demand light at $5 90a6 70. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 26⅛; No 2 do $1 21⅛. Oats active; No 2 at 27⅛c. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 40⅛c. Rye quiet; No 1, 67c. Barley firm; No 2, $1 05.

Adopt the Preventive Policy.

Severe spells of billiousness, indigestion, chills and fever, diarrhœa, nervous headache and physical exhaustion are quite usual at this season. These are visitations which everybody is anxious to avoid, and as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will unquestionable fortify the system against them, the most valuable medical advice which can be offered at this time to persons subject to such complaints or at all sensitive to atmospheric changes, is to commence taking this powerful vegetable alterative and invigorant without delay. Forty-eight hours will not have elapsed after the first dose before a marked change will have manifested itself in the condition of the system. The ultimate result will be a habit of body so regular, a genial condition so vigorous, that however unhealthy the season may chance to be, the system thus refreshed and reinforced will be in the best possible trim to encounter it.

MARRIED.

ARTHURS—RUTLEDGE—On Tuesday evening, August 19th, at the residence of the bride's parents, No 52 Roberts street, by the Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D. Mr. WM. H. ARTHURS, and Miss FANNIE, youngest daughter of Rev. J. W. Rutledge. No cards.

WILLSON—GRIER—Thursday evening, August 21st, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Sproull, Rev. DAVID B. WILLSON and MATTIE J. GRIER, all of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

SHIDLE—On Wednesday morning, GEORGE, eldest son of James and Elmira Shidle, aged fifty years.

SHARP—Mrs. ISABELLA SHARP, widow of James Sharp, deceased, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, August 20, 1873.

LORENZ—At Springfield, Ills., on Thursday, August 21st, 1873, CHAS. H. LORENZ, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

COLLINGWOOD—On Friday morning, August 22d, 1873, at quarter past 2 o'clock, WM. PAUL, infant son of William H. and E. Jennie Collingwood, aged four months and twenty-seven days.

FINK—On Saturday evening, August 23d, 1873, IRA B., son of John J. B. and Jennie Fink, aged four years, five months and eight days.

LOOMIS—On Saturday morning, August 23, 1873, at Cumberland, Md., Hon. A. W. LOOMIS, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

RILLEY—On Monday, August 25th, Mrs. ALBERT RILLEY, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

JOHNSTON—On Monday evening, August 25, 1873, at 9 o'clock, WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, aged seventy years.

SCOTT—On Tuesday, August 26, at 11 A. M., HARRY McHENDRY, infant son of Jas. D. and the late Mary J. Scott, aged 1 month and 10 days.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

d*

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 21, 1873.

NOTICE—

To the Assessors and Assistant Assessors of the County of Allegheny.

An adjourned meeting of the Assessors and Assistant Assessors of the several districts of the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, September 4th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of adopting measures by which an equitable and thorough assessment throughout the county may be arrived at.

Attest:

GEO. ALEXANDER,
Clerk to Commissioners.

d*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—176 Acres, in Washington county, Pa., of superior quality, well improved. For further particulars address WILLIAM KERR, of Kerr's station.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THERE are only two papers in Pennsylvania that defend the Salary Grab—the Harrisburg *Patriot* and the Wellsborough *Democrat*—both Democratic. The *Patriot* is the State organ of the party.

THE members of the Republican State Central Committee are called upon to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 3d, at half past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE aggregate valuation of the real and personal property of the State of Indiana, for taxable purposes, is $943,739,326—an increase since 1869 of $293,739,326, This indicates a prosperous and growing Commonwealth.

THE dry goods imports at New York for the past week amounted to $3,315,378, against $4,140,711 for the corresponding week of last year. This is another encouraging sign of returning prudence and economy among our people.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is indignant at JEFF DAVIS for having been so indiscreet as to make that Virginia speech; but it says nothing against the speech itself. The speech was all right, but it was made at the wrong time. Why will Mr. DAVIS be so inconsiderate?

ONE of the New York papers congratulates itself that if New York has to look to other States for her bituminous coal, she will prefer Western Virginia to Pennsylvania. It must be a great relief to the average New Yorker to know that there is a possible way of getting along without Pennsylvania.

A CINCINNATI paper reports that seventy-three per cent. of the readers of the Public Library of that city choose works of fiction. The editor of the local third party organ is understood to belong to the number. Hence, probably, the reason of his inveterate addiction to drawing on his imagination for his facts.

ANOTHER Democratic member of Congress, HAMBLETON, of Maryland, is out in defense of the back pay. All right. Now let the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania pass a resolution sustaining the Chairman of its State Committee in having offered himself as the Pennsylvania champion of that measure, and all will be serene.

WE LEARN, incidentally, of two lots of Lake Superior pig iron, one of 2,000 tons and one of 3,000, ordered at the furnaces for shipment to England. One of the lots is ordered nominally for Montreal, but is understood to be for English consumption. Our information is so nearly direct that we entertain no doubt of the facts, as stated.

THE Democratic County Convention in Erie resolved to make no nominations for county officers. They did this, first, because they are sure to be beaten; and, second, because they think they can thus promote factional fights among the Republicans. Another reason, though not openly avowed, is to be found in the utter want of any inclination in the party to make further fight.

THE Democratic State government in Kentucky is unable to put down the Ku-Klux murderers who carry on their violence almost within sight of the State Capitol, and some of the Democratic papers of that State call upon the President to send United States troops into the infected district. The same papers abused him without stint for doing, in other States, what they now ask him to do in Kentucky.

THE sensational reports about Vice President WILSON's health, have been greatly exaggerated and created a false impression. He has not been struck by paralysis or apoplexy, but is laboring under a slight paralysis of the facial nerve, which has left on his face no sign of physical disorder except a slight curve at the right corner of his mouth. A Boston letter to the New York *Evangelist* says that he feels no weakness in his side or limbs, and his walk is as elastic and easy as before his affection.

THE Huntingdon county Democratic Convention passed a resolution indorsing the course of Hon. R. M. SPEER, the Democratic member of Congress from that district, who voted for and took the back pay, and arraigned the Republican County Convention for "the baldest demagoguism in condemning the passage by Congress of the bill increasing the salaries" of Congressmen. So we go. The party is fast coming up to the task of defending the back pay. Now let the Wilkesbarre State Convention follow suit.

ENGLAND has had a monopoly, heretofore, of the borax trade, and the price has ruled at thirty-five cents a pound, but as soon as it was found that borax could be produced in Nevada, the English monopolists put down the price to fifteen cents. This is an evidence that freedom of trade does not necessarily secure cheapness of price. If the iron manufacturers of England could have crushed out our American manufacture of that staple by securing a repeal of the iron duties, iron would, to-day, be double its present price. It is competition that has kept it down, and the tariff, alone, rendered that competition possible.

THE look of a Roman Augur when he undertook the humbug work of divining the future from the smoking entrails of the sacrifice offered to the gods has been cited as the very embodiment of the ludicrous; but something still more ludicrous must be the look that comes over the face of a Democratic candidate when writing or speaking about the terrible calamities that have come over the country since it passed under Republican rule. To attempt to impress on the minds of a highly prosperous people the idea that the country is going to the demnition bow-wows is the most ludicrous task that ever mortal undertook.

THE New York *World* tries to turn over SAM RANDALL to us, and his Democratic colleagues, and reads them out of the Democratic party. It says that "those gentlemen who have passed themselves off as Democrats and pocketed the salary steal belong to the Republican party," but we fancy that it cannot thus easily rid its party of that load. On the contrary, RANDALL and the other Democratic Congressmen from this State (all of whom pocketed the swag) expect to be able to control the Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre to-morrow, and to keep it from denouncing the "salary steal," as the *World* calls it, and we are of opinion that they will succeed. Then, what will the *World* do?

ULTRAMONTANISM has met with another defeat in Switzerland, the Federal Assembly, by a vote of ninety to twenty-one, having recognized the legality of the steps taken by Geneva to avoid conflict between Church and State. In future the entire administration of the Catholic Church in the canton of Geneva will rest under the control of Catholic citizens, who will nominate their Vicars and Curates. In course of the debate on the subject in the Assembly the President stated a fact which excited a good deal of interest, namely: that the ultramontane party had repeatedly tried to prevail on the French government to exert its influence in their favor with the government of Switzerland. It is interesting to know that the Versailles government positively declined to meddle with a foreign question.

WE HAVE received No. 5 of the "Pennsylvania Petroleum Reporter," of date August 20, 1873, which purports to show the amounts of petroleum oil produced, shipped and held in tankage during the month of July of the current year, the number of wells producing and of wells in process of drilling. The reliability of these reports has been questioned, but we give the footings of the tables for what they are worth:

Oil on hand at wells July 31, 1873, bbls	200,756
Oil produced during the month, bbls	864,696
Average daily production, bbls	27,893
No. of wells producing	4,420
No. of wells drilling	340
Oil in iron tanks and pipe lines, bbls	1,093,671
Barrels of oil held by refiners	134,184
Total amount held in region, bbls	1,433,620
Total shipments for the month, bbls	814,449
Total stock on hand June 30, 1873, bbls	1,324,493
Total shipments during June, bbls	696,414

According to the figures of the "Petroleum Reporter" the daily average product for the thirteen months ending with July was 20,477 barrels, and the shipments exceeded the product by 125,129 barrels.

"JUNIUS," a correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of the passage of the local option law last winter, says:

> "I therefore say, that it is a notorious fact that the Republican Senate of '72, while it passed the local option law, and its members were making florid temperance speeches, had, at that very time, in the Senate chamber, a bar room in charge of the Senate Librarian, where Senators took their dram of whisky or brandy at the cost of the Commonwealth—paid upon the presentation of false accounts!"

So far from this being a "notorious fact," it is not a fact at all. There was no bar-room in the Senate chamber, last winter, in charge of the Senate Librarian or any one else, and no Senator partook of whisky or brandy at the cost of the Commonwealth. Peremptory orders were given, at the opening of the session, by both Speaker and Clerk, to the Librarian, that liquor of all kinds should be excluded from the chambers, and the orders were strictly adhered to.

RICH MEN'S WILLS.

The plan by which Mr. JOHN HOPKINS, the Baltimore millionaire, is preparing to dispose of his great wealth for the public benefit before his own death, seems to be nearly perfected. And a more magnificent display of generosity was probably never seen in any country. Some of the objects contemplated in Mr. HOPKINS's scheme are a university in the full and most comprehensive sense of the term; a free hospital for four hundred patients, complete in all its departments and appointments; a public park; and a home for colored orphans. As evidence of the perfection of the plan and of the patient consideration with which it has been devised, two or three details may suffice. Attached to the university will be an agricultural department, and in connection with the free hospital a hospital for convalescent patients will be established, where already delivered from their maladies they may fully recruit their strength before returning to their customary employments. That this is a most beneficent and necessary feature of the scheme will be conceded by all who know how frequently invalids in narrow circumstances, dismissed from hospitals as cured, are compelled prematurely to resume their ordinary work. Then, the park referred to will be connected with the hospital, forming a most valuable accessory for the promotion of its ends, by securing a healthful atmosphere and agreeable grounds for exercise. But perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the hospital is the training school for nurses to be established in connection with it. The nurses educated in the school are to be paid out of the trust funds of the hospital, and will be allowed to exercise their skill for the general public, as their services may be engaged or needed. Of course it is intended that the hospital shall form part of the medical department of the University; and the large sum of money invested in the institution, and the good sense employed in its direction, warrant the trust that this hospital may ultimately compare favorably with those London and Paris establishments of the same class, which have so largely contributed to the training of eminent physicians and surgeons.

The author of these liberal provisions is still alive, and though the scheme will not be fully realized until after his death, he enjoys a reasonable prospect of seeing it so nearly complete as to leave no room for doubt as to the consummation of his will. No part of the funds will be wasted in determining how the balance shall be expended, and no time will be wasted in doubt or deliberation as to the probable wishes of the testator in any case. The founder, a consummate master of business and affairs having while still in health made his bequests known, will be able fully to regulate their application.

Within the last few years many instances have indicated a tendency among wealthy public benefactors to follow the example set by the late Mr. PEABODY in distributing his wealth before death. Still more noticeable, however, is the tendency apparent in different parts of the United States which prompts men of large fortunes still in the full vigor of life, and with the chances of many years yet before them, to make the community a sharer in their possessions. In fact, the practice is one of the happy outgrowths of republican institutions. While in a monarchy the King is the fountain of honor and the most cherished result of riches is their power of purchasing the right of admission to the limited circle which forms the royal court, and of maintaining the stately life appropriate to such high society; in a republic the people are the fountain of honor, and to become the benefactor and the beloved or admired of the people is recognized as a legitimate and worthy object cheaply and honorably gained by the outlay of money. In the democracies and republics of old times the object was sometime obtained by erecting costly temples or monuments or aquaducts or other public edifices, or by furnishing the multitude with bread for nothing or below the market price for a time, or by providing splendid games for the popular amusement, or by exhibiting gladiatorial contests, in which human beings were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." But in those old republics the men who thus sought popular favor usually desired lucrative appointments in which they hoped to reimburse themselves many times over for their outlay. In the Christian republic of this country, those who devote their money to the good of the community ordinarily neither seek nor wish for other reward than the consciousness of having wisely exercised liberality, and of having thus merited public recognition for public spirit. And the fact that so many American citizens are found thus nobly generous and Christianly ambitious is one of the most encouraging symptoms of our condition. It excites wonder and imitation in the old world, and goes far to neutralize many subjects of just reproach which lie at our door.

Though astonishingly developed already there is good reason to believe that, with the increase of wealth, this practice of giving money for public objects is destined to become ever more common in the Great Republic. Under any circumstances the gratitude and admiration of a mighty nation or even of an intelligent, self-respecting community form a noble stimulus and a splendid reward to a person of high and generous instincts, and the stimulus and the reward are all the more powerful in the absence of those hereditary social grades and decorative baubles which enter as essential elements into the monarchical systems of Europe. Then, unaided by a law of primogeniture and entail, rich citizens will come ever more to recognize the uncertainty which attends the transmission of fortunes in the line of their families. Seeing how frequently the wealth accumulated by the father is wasted and scattered by the son or the grandson, an increasing number may be expected to discover that the safest investment they can make for the preservation of their names, is the endowment of an institution useful to the community. An increasing number may be expected to discover that, in general it is a serious disadvantage for children in this country, to inherit very large possessions from their parents. It is clear that wealth coming under the control of youth undisciplined by the toil and cares of its acquisition, in a majority of cases, weakens character and presents irresistible temptations to evil. Hence it will likely become the rule for American Crœsuses to place at least a portion of their riches beyond the reach of heirs, in a position to be secure from dissipation and to benefit successive generations, while handing down their memories as public benefactors. And doubtless those who thus dispose of a portion of their possessions are wise as regards both worlds.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

We referred, a day or two since, to the difficulty of abating the smoke nuisance in this city, for want of a cheap and simple apparatus to consume the smoke. We have since learned that such an apparatus has been invented and is in actual use: and that it is capable of being applied, easily and at little cost, to locomotives and furnaces for generating steam. This invention was the work of a Philadelphia gentleman named RICH, now deceased, and it has been successfully applied to the locomotives on the railroad running from Philadelphia to Norristown. It has been used there for about a year, to general satisfaction, consumes the smoke completely, and thoroughly prevents sparks; and we are assured, moreover, that it was tried with equal success on the Pennsylvania Road.

Mr. RICH, the inventor of this smoke consumer, made some experiments in this city, in a furnace under a battery of boilers, which demonstrated not only that the smoke could be consumed, but that the saving in fuel would reach over 25 per cent. We have not in our possession any details of these experiments; but our informant assures us that they amounted to a demonstration. They proved conclusively that, by a very simple, and comparatively inexpensive contrivance, the smoke in any furnace can be consumed, and the amount of fuel needed may be thereby reduced at least one-fourth.

As a simple question of economy, then, to say nothing of cleanliness and comfort, this discovery is worthy of the early and prompt attention of our manufacturers; and as one established fact is worth a thousand theories, the practical operation of the invention on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad affords them the opportunity of testing it in actual use. We suggest, therefore, that it would be the part of wisdom as well as prudence for some of them to send a practical and well-qualified man to Philadelphia to examine the actual results worked out by this invention, and if it really performs what it promises, arrange for its introduction here.

The pecuniary motive, alone, should be sufficient to insure a trial of the plan; and we therefore urge it mainly on that ground. But what a gain it would be to our city, in its looks and in the comfort of its citizens, if its thousand-and-one furnace stacks could be rendered innocuous instead of defiling the air continually with dense masses of black smoke! And what a relief, also, it would be to all travelers if the smoke and sparks of the locomotive could be consumed! The railroad company that first adopts a smoke consumer for its locomotives will gain for itself a grand reputation and a compensating access of passengers. One railroad, we have seen, has tried it, and successfully; why does it not find imitators? Some things can be done as well as others, and this is one of them. It is at least worthy of trial; and in the name of our smoke-afflicted people we beseech those most nearly concerned to take the necessary steps for testing a scheme that carries with it so many and such desirable possibilities.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

The business affairs of the country never looked so well as they do at the present opening of the fall season of 1873. There will be, of course, the usual monetary stringency which seems to be the inevitable result of our incomplete and vicious banking system; but that has been overcome before; and as the country grows stronger, financially, it must grow wiser, and be able, ere long, to devise a banking system better able to meet the wants of trade and commerce. Among the indications of a prosperous season we may enumerate the following:

First, The encouraging prospects of the Iron trade. The iron manufacturers of England are beginning to realize that they have lost the American market, and henceforth the wants of that market must be supplied by our own manufacturers. And not the American market alone. We have noted, already, heavy shipments of American pig metal to England; and the New York *Times* of Friday says that "some very large orders from England have been received here during the past ten days."

Seond, Ship building has this year undergone a thorough revival, and especially since July first. The ship yards of Maine are again busily engaged building wooden vessels, and all along the Delaware is heard the clang of the hammer on the hulls of new iron ships. The United States is destined, we trust, to resume her real place—the front rank—in ocean commerce. And

Third, Our imports are steadily falling off and our exports as steadily increasing. A very large proportion of the vessels now arriving at New York come in ballast, seeking for cargoes to Europe.

All these are signs of high promise; and all other signs unmistakably point to a period of great prosperity. If, when this prosperity is realized, we can but use it wisely and prudently, and be kept out of wild speculations and reckless ventures, there will be increased cause for thankfulness; and we are sufficiently hopeful to believe that our people have learned enough, from past experience, to know when they are well off, and to abide so contentedly.

THE terrible stagnation that has fallen upon the British iron trade has stirred up the men engaged in that business to the necessity of doing something to save themselves from destruction, and the English papers are full of vigorous appeals to the iron workers and coal men to accept of less wages so as to make sure of cheaper iron. As a specimen, we copy a portion of a letter from "A Merchant," which appeared in the London *Times* of August 6:

> "During the violent fluctuations in this country the Americans have been steadily and rapidly extending their works, until at the present moment not only is it next to impossible to sell English iron in the United States, but we find the American iron masters competing with us in the Canadian market. Meanwhile the price of English iron has already declined £2 per ton, without having any appreciable effect whatever upon the demand; and I think it may be taken for granted, from the experience of last year, that at least another £2 per ton must come before we can look for any revival.
>
> "If this were all, however, I should not have thought it worth while to trouble you with the present communication, but have left demand and supply to regulate prices, as they surely will do in time. I greatly fear, however, that with every month's continuance of the present scale of prices, our foreign competitors are gaining more and more strength to maintain the struggle for the trade of the world in iron, and we may find ourselves by-and-by left to lament the folly which, by forcing up prices to an unnatural level, has effectually alienated a trade which we have always looked upon as our prescriptive right.
>
> "The late high prices of iron have brought with them the most exorbitant demands from colliery owners and workmen, who, learning their power, are now loth to meet the altered state of things by abating one jot from their extravagant pretensions. My object in troubling you with this letter is solely to issue a solemn note of warning to the coal owners and workmen as to the probable consequences of a persistence in their present policy. Engaged in the iron trade as a merchant, and with connections nearly all over the world, I am in a position to know exactly what is going on, and I can most solemnly assert my belief that a very few months more of the present high prices of iron will have a most disastrous effect upon the foreign demand for all future time.
>
> "The iron manufacturers are willing—nay, anxious—to reduce prices, but they cannot afford to do so at the present prices of coal and labor. Are the coal owners prepared to sacrifice their best customers by demanding a price they cannot afford to pay? It is pretty well understood that the colliery proprietors are realizing fabulous profits at the present time, and, though I do not for a moment dispute their right to get the best price they can for their produce, I would yet beg them to consider whether their policy is wise, with a due regard to their own future interests."

IN THE course of a thoughtful and well considered article on the iron interests of the country, a leading Democratic Kentucky paper expresses unbounded astonishment that that State should almost wholly fail to appear in the list of Commonwealths, which are making large developments in their coal regions. There is really not the slightest ground for surprise. Kentucky, unquestionably, possesses every natural element of a great manufacturing State; and it is without doubt a standing reproach to her enterprise that she should be so completely dependent on her sister States for the bulk of her supplies when she ought to be a producer and exporter, instead of a consumer and importer. But the reason is obvious. Just so long as Kentucky slavishly permits herself to be overrun by Ku-Klux banditti, terrorizing the people and wreaking their rebel hatred upon peaceable and law-abiding citizens, just so long will capital and labor give the State the widest kind of a berth. Nature has been exceedingly liberal to that Commonwealth. Unfortunately for itself, the Democracy who control its political course would appear to have arrayed themselves in inflexible opposition to that sober order and tranquility which lie at the base of all true prosperity and progress. They act as if they cherished a grudge against Providence for its generosity in giving them such splendid resources of growth and power, and were determined to prevent their utilization by every means within their foolish reach. Let the government of Kentucky deal promptly and rigorously with the pestilent authors of the thronging outrages and persecutions under which her loyal people groan. That is the first step. When these murderous gangs have been effectually broken up and their members brought to sufficient punishment, the rest will follow naturally.

THE resumption of navigation on the Ohio river has heretofore been regarded as more of a dream than a possible future reality; but facts are constantly occurring that seem to point to the revival of river commerce as an event not far distant. The following from the Philadelphia *North American* is a favorable sign:

> "At the West the project of rendering the Ohio river navigable throughout the entire length at all seasons, by means of store reservoirs, or slackwater contrivances, or other constructions, is again in agitation. But millions of dollars are required for the work, and unless the navigation shall be free of tolls the river men will all oppose it, as, in fact, they should. To make it free it will be necessary that the work should be done and controlled permanently by the national government, to which we see no reasonable objection, while the great importance of the stream to many States offers a strong reason in favor of the improvement. Doubtless this would have been done long since, as the national government has spent millions to improve the navigation of streams of far less importance. But the railroads have unanimously opposed these improvements, and have been successful in transferring the bulk of the river trade to the land lines. Even so, however, the river traffic has still remained valuable, and ever since the war it has been recuperating steadily. If the river were made a free line of navigation with this improvement we are inclined to believe that its trade would increase again enormously. That this could be done without injury to the land lines has been shown in the restoration of the lake trade without in any way affecting the prosperity of the railways traversing the lake shores from east to west."

THE condition and prospects of the grain trade of the world always, at this season of the year, constitute an interesting and important subject of consideration. The latest advices from England state that the present English wheat harvest will be better than was considered possible three or four months ago. Owing to exceptionally fine weather the harvest has commenced this year two weeks earlier than was anticipated. The result is a check to the diseases and vicissitudes incident to hot weather, and an additional yield. The actual wheat deficiency of Great Britain last year was twenty-five per cent., in place of fifteen per cent., as was anticipated. It is estimated that this year's crop will be a decided improvement on the last, so that the requirements of the ensuing year will be some sixteen million bushels less than during the present harvest year. This, however, is not a very material diminution. A review of this year's harvests shows that, apart from Russia, the principal grain-growing country of Europe, the probabilities are that on the continent the production will not be much more than sufficient to meet home demands for consumption, leaving comparatively little margin for exportation. Upon the whole, therefore, the breadstuff outlook is decidedly encouraging for the grain growers and exporters of our own country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With the approach of cooler weather come the announcements of forthcoming Industrial Expositions in several of the States, the number promised being now nine.

Leather made from the skin of the white whale is now a regular article of manufacture at some of the villages in Canada. It is both fine and durable, and shoe-throngs made of it are said never to break.

A strong effort is being made by some prominent journals to induce the railroad companies of this country to give up the use of coal stoves in the cars of the trains, and to undertake to heat the cars with steam.

Nebraska is one of the youngest States, and its productions are just beginning to attract the serious attention of the commercial community. It is estimated that its surplus crop of wheat this year will amount to three million bushels, while its corn, oats, barley and live stock have become important considerations for the shipping merchants.

The exportation of Oregon salmon is rapidly increasing; scarcely a vessel leaves San Francisco for any part of the world that does not carry away a greater or lesser amount. The sources of demand are Australia, England, New York and South America.

The manufacture of ice in some of the Southern cities nets a profit of seventy-five dollars on every one hundred, but a family freezer has been invented which advertises to freeze ice in a few minutes at a trifling expense.

There are hopes for Boston. She has gotten rid of Gilmore, and discovered two honest car conductors in her midst. One returned an extra ticket passed him by mistake, and the other, who was paid a five dollar bill for a one dollar bill, by mistake, voluntary corrected the blunder.

Already the tide of summer travel is beginning to set homeward, and the hotel-keepers at the popular resorts are exasperated that a season which began so late should so prematurely collapse.

Horses and politicians are reported to rule at about ten dollars a head in Texas. Who says the purchasing power of money is decreasing.

The Special Committee on Woman Suffrage appointed by the Ohio Constitutional Convention will, the Chairman states, report in favor of giving woman the ballot.

The deterioration of the race is a subject treated by a recent writer, incited by the increase of insanity. He recommends as remedies, divorce on the appearance of certain diseases, the passing of a medical examination for this same class of diseases, and the production of an untainted pedigree.

A philosopher once observed that the "true way to the minds and hearts of the people is through their stomachs," and an English paper concedes, from certain recent instances in point, "a share in a brewery or distillery is now almost as useful to a political aspirant as a pocket borough or a dominant county influence under the old system."

The *Graphic* says that over a thousand persons have applied for seats in Prof. Wise's balloon. Several ladies have entreated earnestly to be allowed to go, and some persons have even offered to pay a liberal fare.

A new journal called the *Hat, Cap and Fur Trade Review*, has just been issued in New York. It is gotten up in good style and printed on tinted paper. It contains matter of interest to the trade, and also plates of the new fashions in hats.

The latest objects of the Pope's wrath are the Protestants who are laboring among the people of the city of Rome. An invitation has just been issued to the faithful to attend the commemoration of St. Peter's liberation from prison, "in order to appease the wrath of God, excited by the progress of Protestantism in Rome."

An Oregon paper draws attention to the fact that the shade trees planted around several blocks of buildings in Portland, preserved them from destruction during the recent great fire in that city. It is probable that, were trees planted along our business thoroughfares, they would afford such a cover that a building would not easily kindle from a burning structure on the opposite side of the street. Fire thus could be measurably prevented from spreading.

There have been so many depredations upon the mails by persons who are not duly authorized to travel in railway postal cars, that the Postoffice Department has just issued a stringent order that no person, except those connected with the Department and the train, necessarily in the performance of their duty, shall be permitted to remain in the postal cars.

The New York *Graphic* thinks that "Lo, the poor Indian, is getting lower every day." It errs; he will never get lore, says the Indianapolis *Journal*.

The enforcement of the liquor law in Massachusetts is creating a great commotion among the brewers. They are raising the point whether the United States government has the right to collect taxes from the brewers while it is unlawful to manufacture and sell beer in the State. A test suit has been brought and will be tried.

When a railroad company fails to furnish a passenger with a seat, why should he be compelled to pay his fare? In Indiana, recently, a passenger, though he had purchased a ticket, refused to give it up until he was supplied with a seat. Thereupon he was put off the car. He brought suit against the company, and secured a righteous verdict of two thousand dollars.

At Virginia City, Montana, wheat is selling at fifty cents a bushel, while cattle are being driven by the thousand to Nevada and Utah, there being absolutely no home market. No town in the world can boast of cheaper living?

"There were giants in those days." The tooth and part of the jaw-bone of some enormous prehistoric animal have recently been found in Illinois at a depth of eight feet. The tooth was a foot in length, and three and a half by six inches in size, and was considerably worn.

A free reading room is one of the fixtures of a railway depot at Chicago. It is large and very neat and pleasant, and is ornamented by choice plants contributed by the city florists, and by pictures. It has plenty of magazines and papers, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In less than one month upwards of seven hundred travelers found rest and mental refreshment there. An excellent idea.

An Indiana judge has decided that the personal property of a man who goes to Europe is not taxable while he is gone. But the personal property of those who go to Heaven is regularly taxed and the taxes collected. Is Europe a better place to go to than Heaven?

The latest departure in naval architecture is the construction of a Russian iron-clad which is perfectly circular, and is driven through the water by six screw propellers. So far as hardiness is concerned, nothing could be more perfect. Ahead, astern, or spinning round like a top, the vessel is equally at home.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Vice President Wilson, says the Boston *Post*, and they are to be found in all political parties, will learn with great satisfaction that his continued convalescence entitles him to hope for a complete restoration to health. His attack was both sharp and severe, and to one of his mental and physical activity was inexpressively painful. By immediate medical care, however, and with the basis of a fine constitutional vigor to enable him to resist the approaches of disease, he soon began to recover, and now presents every promise of not only a long continued life, but one capable of serving the purposes which before his illness he had contemplated.

Monsignor Cavalchini, formerly the Chamberlain to the Pope, recently died in Marseilles of apoplexy. He separated from the Papal Court on account of the dogma of infallibility.

Only four members of the original anti-slavery society are now living—William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, Benjamin C. Bacon, of Beverly, N. J., the Rev. Moses Thatcher, of New York, and Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Christian Union*.

In going to Europe, Mayor Medill of Chicago does not resign his position as chief magistrate of that city, but leaves the Common Council to appoint an acting mayor to serve the remainder of his term, which expires early in December.

Ned Buntline, the sensation novelist, while intoxicated, on Friday last, shot the engineer of a New York steamer, slightly wounding him.

A while ago somebody started the idea that a special memorial to Shakspeare should be elected at Stratford by his American admirers, and the project has met with much favor. The memorial takes the shape of a painted window, the designs on the glass being Scriptural illustrations of the "seven ages," the window selected for the purpose being the one immediately adjoining the poet's monument in the chancel of the church.

The trouble with General Fremont about the Southern Pacific Railroad bonds sold in France appears to be in a fair way of adjustment, under the auspices of Thomas A. Scott, acting on behalf of the corporation in question.

Judah P. Benjamin, formerly a rebel Senator and now a member of the English bar, has notified two ladies named Campbell and Chambers, of Madison, Georgia, that they are joint heirs to $12,000,000 from a French estate.

Raphael Semmes, of the rebel cruiser Alabama notoriety, who is at present filling some space in the Southern newspapers, is a very odd and curious specimen of humanity. He is of medium height, slender but wiry build, and he walks with the slightest inclination of the head foward. But the head and features are a study for an artist. The head is small, covered by thin, iron-gray hair, straggling loosely over his temples, ears and shirt collar, while the forehead is low and deeply furrowed, the eyes gray and fiery, the nose the very slightest *retroussé*, chin small, bushy gray brows surmounting the curious eyes, and a fierce-looking mustache and imperial ornament the upper and lower lips. But all these on a bumpy, weather-beaten face of a purplish hue, with cheeks a little sunken, and a dim idea of Semmes' physiognomy may be conceived.

Thurlow Weed is again in quite feeble health, and supposed by many to be near his end. The venerable politician is spending his last strength upon the "Reminiscences," which cover a long space of time, and contain interesting memoranda of many famous men now dead. His daughter acts as his amanuensis.

The Paris *Univers* announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by twenty-six against six votes as corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. The six votes were given him by the "friends of the Apes."

Dr. Peterman, the German geographer, has written a letter to the Secretary of the American Geographical Society respecting the Artic Expedition of the Polaris. Dr. Peterman thinks that the geographical results of the expedition are of extraordinary value. "At any rate," he adds, "they are the highest that any vessel among the numerous expeditions of all nations to the North and South Poles have ever accomplished since many centuries."

A Mr. Labelle, of Vermont, is very much astonished at evidences of renewing youth. He is eighty years old, and for many years was bald, but of late a new crop of black hair has started out; and after being toothless for years, he has begun cutting a new set of teeth, three being through at last accounts. In his case time seems to have turned backward in his flight, and if it should continue flying in that direction, the puzzling question is where will the octogenarian bring up?

It is asserted by Mr. Celli, the Italian Consul at New York, that there are about 125 Italian children in that city who are street musicians, and that they are mainly controlled and sent out, not by padrones, but by their own parents and other relatives. He thinks the evil is a very serious one, and proposes as its remedy that the Council prohibit musical mendicancy by a severe penalty.

Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, is making some busts at Boston, with a success that indicates that he inherits his father's genius.

Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is to edit a new "Liberal" paper in Chicago. As a failure, he is a decided success; and so, in all likelihood, will his paper be.

Miss Clara Barton, the "Soldiers' Friend," has been suffering for several months in London from a protracted illness, resulting from her arduous labors in the German hospitals and subsequently at Strasbourg, Metz and Paris during the war. Her malady is a neuralgic affection. She has been slowly convalescing, with occasional severe relapses, for two months, but her friends hope for her early and complete recovery.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Mifflin county Republican Convention met on Monday, 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Senator, A. F. Gibboney, with power to choose his own conferees; Assembly, J. Beatty Henry; Treasurer, Jesse Mendenhall; Commissioner, three years, Henry L. Close; Commissioner, one year, M. F. H. Kinsel; Director of Poor, Andrew Spangle; Jury Commissioner, Joseph Strode; Auditor, W. L. Owens. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and National administrations and platforms, and the nominations of the recent State Convention. The County Committee was reorganized by the election of G. R. Frysinger as chairman.

The Democracy of Lancaster met in Convention on Wednesday, and selected Messrs. S. S. Detweiler, John S. Huber, W. H. Eagle and W. P. Brinton as Delegates to the State Convention. The following county ticket was nominated: Associate Judge, Robert P. Spencer; Assembly, T. J. Albright, Robert P. McIlvaine and Jacob L. Steinmetz; Recorder, Martin B. Weidler; Treasurer, John Kob; County Commissioner, Emanuel P. Keller; Prison Keeper, H. S. Kerns; Prison Inspectors, Charles Pusey, William H. Miller; Solicitor, Abram Shank; Auditor, Daniel Erb.

The Northumberland Republican County Convention met at Northumberland on Tuesday, and nominated Col. John McCleery, of Milton, for State Senator, with the privilege of selecting his own conferees.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic County Convention of Huntingdon, held August 19, 1873: Assembly, H. J. McAteer; Treasurer, O. E. McNeil; County Commissioner, N. K. Covert; Director of Poor, Gilbert Horning; Jury Commissioner, Samuel Brooks; Delegate to State Convention, Dr. James Bigelow. (Instructed to vote for Edward Parks, Esq., for State Treasurer.)

The Democracy of Snyder county, on Monday last, nominated the following ticket: Senate, Hon. A. H. Dill, Union county; Assembly, Daniel Darr, Perry; Associate Judge, Daniel S. Boyer, Esq., Washington; Prothonotary, John M. Dauberman, Esq., Jackson; Commissioner, Moses Krebs, West Beaver; Jury Commissioner, Uriah P. Weiser, Chapman; Treasurer, H. Ulrich, Selinsgrove; Auditor, William A. Glass, Washington.

The Democrats of Juniata county on Monday placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senator, Dr. J. M. Crawford; Assembly, Jerome Hetrick; Sheriff, W. H. Krouse; Register and Recorder, John T. Metlin; Treasurer, Samuel Showers; County Commissioner, Alex. Crozier; Jury Commissioner, David Partner; Auditor, John Fitzgerald; Coroner, Joseph Middagh.

The Luzerne Democratic County Convention elected Hon. Hendrick B. Wright Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and also four Representative delegates. A resolution condemning the back-pay steal was unanimously adopted.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, in Wilkesbarre on the 18th, the following resolutions were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we declare our unfaltering adherence to the Republican party, and regard it as the true exponent of the highest progressive sentiment of the day, and that we indorse it as the best qualified instrument to secure to all Americans the complete exercise of their constitutional and natural rights; that we indorse its nominees, and are fully satisfied with its mighty achievements, which are numbered as the great feature of this remarkable age of progress.
>
> *Resolved*, That, in full belief that this party is the uncompromising friend of humanity, we place our full reliance upon it, and feel justified in calling upon all loyal men to uphold it as the grand advance of freedom's army.
>
> *Resolved*, That in President Grant, the representative head of the Republican party, we find a friend as true as he is a soldier brave, and a patriot impartial, and that he stands pledged to use his influence to secure a national civil rights bill, and that we petition Congress to enact the same at its next session.
>
> *Resolved*, That while we look with condemnation and horror upon the efforts of the Fusionists of Louisiana to obtain recognition by Congress of their fraudulently returned candidates, or in their efforts to harass the administration of Wm. P. Kellogg as the constitutional choice of this State legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the President, sanctioned by public sentiment, and acquiesced in by the people.
>
> *Resolved*, That we commend to the intelligent, generous and warm-hearted people of the country, North and South, those noble adopted sons of Louisiana, viz: General T. Morris Chester, Hon. A. E. Barbour, Hon. J. E. Ingraham and Hon. J. H. Burch, whose able advocacy of constitutional liberty, governed by law, and convincing expositions of the real merits of the question involved in the Kellogg-McEnery imbroglio, make them deserving the warmest thanks of the votaries of freedom and equal rights.

The Republicans of Tioga county held their convention on the 19th inst. Steven Bowen, of Morris Run, was nominated for Sheriff over Augustus Alba, of Knoxville, by a majority of two hundred and forty-three. Other candidates were in the field, but all withdrew except Mr. Daggett, who received twenty-eight votes. The Crawford county system is indorsed in Tioga county by an overwhelming majority.

The Corry *Republican* lets a little light into the Democratic political affairs in the following brief sentence: "A considerable number of our Democrats are mad as March hares because the convention made no ticket last Monday, and some declare they will vote the straight Republican ticket."

A Democratic contemporary says: "What the Democratic party of Pennsylvania needs most at this time is a fixed policy that will commend itself to the people." If we were a Democrat we would recommend the adoption of "Honesty," which is said to be a very good policy. Our friends might try it anyhow, just for a change, and see how it will work.—*Scranton Republican*.

On Tuesday last the Democracy of Sullivan county nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. Richard Bedford; Treasurer, John Sullivan; Commissioner, John Corcoran; Jury Commissioner, M. C. Lauer; Auditor, Thomas J. Keeler; District Attorney, Rush J. Thompson; Coroner, Robert W. Henley.

There is trouble among the Democracy of Elk county. At their convention a few days ago there was great lack of harmony, and owing to the growing dissatisfaction about the nominations, another convention has been called. Lively times may be expected among the "unterrified" of the "wild cat" district.

The Democracy of the Twenty-third Senatorial district are troubled with an excess of aspirants for the Senatorial nomination. The Altoona *Radical* says "Things Democratic promise to be lively in our adjoining Senatorial district. In Centre county Meek is the nominee; in Mifflin, Wearam; in Huntingdon, Petrikin will be and in Juniata, Crawford is. Then will come the Conference with its 'ways that are dark.' Meek is shrewd; Wearam is a 'flyer;' Petrikin is treacherous, and Crawford is sly as a fox. The chances seem to be in favor of Meek." Push ahead P. Gray—win if you can—radical as you are, you are better than a worse fellow.

The New Castle *Journal* says: The Democrats in this county held a Convention on last Monday, and after considerable trouble to find candidates (all knowing that defeat awaited them), they nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. H. B. White, of Scott township; Sheriff, Capt. J. H. Cooper, of Mahoning township; Treasurer, James A. Pollock, Second ward; County Commissioner, Charles Duffy, of Union township; Register and Recorder, Daniel Cameron, of Shenango township; Jury Commissioner, Wm. Thompson, of Big Beaver township; Auditor, George W. Penn, of First ward; Coroner, Dr. Harry Peebles, of Second ward.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Republicans of Northumberland county: Senate, Col. John McCleary; Assembly, Dr. William J. Haas; Register and Recorder, etc., Capt. Alex. Caldwell; Treasurer, Samuel Savidge; Commissioner, Adam Lenker; Jury Commissioner, William H. Leighow; Auditor, M. B. Priestly. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform and candidates of the State Convention, the State and National administrations, and expressing confidence in the United States Senators and Congressman Packer.

Republican unity and cordial support of the State ticket, is a source of great annoyance to the Democracy, who have no other hope of victory, except what may be afforded by the dissatisfaction of their opponents. As long as the Republican party of Pennsylvania is as united as it is now, it will rule the State, and as long as it continues to erect platforms and present candidates such as are now in the field, it will be united and strong, all of which of course is very discouraging to the Democracy.—*Harrisburg State Journal*.

The Carbon county Democratic Convention met in the Court House, Mauch Chunk, on Monday last, and nominated a full ticket, as follows: For Assembly, E. C. Dimmick, of Mauch Chunk; Sheriff, Enos Koch, of Penn Forest; Treasurer, E. H. Snyder, of this place; Prothonotary, J. H. Siewers, the present incumbent; and Commissioner, Lafayette Lentz, of Mauch Chunk.

The "Kilkenny cat" fight between the Acker and Witte rings of the Democracy of Montgomery county, was resumed at the annual County Meeting held in Norristown, last Tuesday. The meeting was one long continued "row," in which the Acker men had a slight advantage. The fight will be continued at the first opportunity. The Norristown *Herald* says that the Democracy of Montgomery county are so demoralized that another defeat will surely meet them in October.

The Democracy of Montour county assembled together on the 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, Dr. R. S. Simington; Commissioner, David Grove; Sheriff, Edward Young. There was a big fight over the question of Assemblyman, between the whisky and anti-whisky factions, and the Convention adjourned without making a nomination.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in Mercer, on Monday, September 8th.

The Democracy of Blair county will meet in Convention to-day, for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

This is a queer world. As already stated in these columns, the Democratic Representative conferees of Forest and Clarion counties have within the past few weeks held a number of meetings and balloted times almost innumerable for a candidate for Assembly, each vote resulting in a tie. Well, they had still another meeting in Fryburg, the other day, when voting was resumed, and with the usual result. What followed is related by the Clarion *Jacksonian* below. Where, oh, where is Shakespeare's "Dogberry" now?

> "The chair then suggested that each conferee state whether any latitude was allowed him by which he could consistently depart from instructions, so that eventually a nomination could be made. They severally answered that they had no privilege to change their vote, and would continue still to vote as heretofore.
>
> "The chair then arose and stated that that being the case, it would be unavailing to proceed further in this manner, and further stated that, by virtue of his position in this Convention, and in consideration of the fact that Clarion county, having a vote necessary to secure an election of a member in the district—therefore, it becomes a necessity that she should have the man of her choice, and declared Martin Williams (as such) the nominee of this Convention—upon which W. W. Barr, Esq., made the following motion: 'Shall the decision of the chair stand as the choice of this Convention?' I. C. Siggins, Secretary, took charge of the ballot and recorded the vote severally—called the ayes and nays, and declared it a tie—therefore, for want of a majority vote in the negative, the decision of the chair stands as the voice of the Convention, and Martin Williams duly nominated. Then the Convention adjourned to take supper. On reassembling in pursuance of said adjournment, the Forest county conferees did not come in, and refused to take any further action in the proceedings. The chair then declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*."

Playing 'Squire must be quite different in Mifflin county than anywhere else, else the Lewistown *True Democrat* is a little ironical when it says that Joseph B. Wearam, the Democratic nominee for Senator, in that county "has had his mind trained in intellectual channels by performing the duties of Justice of the Peace."—*Blair County Radical*.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Delaware county, on the 21st inst.: Senator, Tryon Lewis, of Radnor; Assembly, William Cooper Talley, of Media; County Commissioner, W. S. Thompson, North Chester; Director of the Poor, Horner Eachus, Edgmont; Auditor, Joseph Pratt, Concord; Surveyor, Charles Ladomus, Chester; Register and Recorder, J. E. Clyde, Chester; Senatorial Delegate, Percephor Baker, Chester; Representative Delegate, John C. Leiper, Ridley. The Convention was well attended and the proceedings harmonious. Resolutions were offered favoring economy of administration.

The Democrats of Bucks county are as earnest as ever in their aspirations toward office-holding. It is probable that the venerable Judge Morrison will be thrown overboard, and a new man—Edward Nickleson of Lower Makefield—nominated for Associate Judge Concerning the State Senatorship a correspondent writes: "The warfare over the nomination of State Senator is as active as for any other position on the Democratic ticket. Early in the political season Nathan C. James, of Doylestown, came forward as a candidate. But as his nomination would be a rather large pill for the Ross faction to take at one dose, Harman Yerkes, of Doylestown, was trotted out as his opponent. However, 'the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee.' For some reason Mr. James thought it best to throw up the sponge and retire from the field. His retreat, however, was not without victory, for his withdrawal was in favor of Esquire H. D. Albright."

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

The Republicans hold their convention to-morrow, to nominate a Judge for this Judicial district, composed of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Noble counties.

It is a mistake to say that "old Bill Allen," the Ohio Democratic candidate for Governor, "fit into the revolution." He was too old to be drafted at that time, and was a Tory in the bargain.—*Chicago Post*.

Empty sleeves and legless pantaloons are excellent Republican arguments in a political campaign.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

To be sure. Few things are more suggestive of Democratic iniquity than empty sleeves or legless pantaloons.

At the Republican Senatorial Convention at Clyde, on Thursday, Captain James B. Lucky, of Elmore, was nominated by a majority of twenty-five over all other candidates.

The Temperance people opened the campaign on Thursday at Grayesville, Franklin county. Their candidate for Governor, Gibson I. Stewart, made a speech.

Noyes will stump Northern Ohio till the 6th of September.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Marion county: For Representative, Hon. Robert Hill; Auditor, Samuel E. Hain; Treasurer, A. D. Mathews, Sheriff, John H. Weaver; Commissioner, Samuel C. Dodds; Recorder, Dallas Day; Prosecuting Attorney, Caleb H. Norris; Infirmary Director, George Retterer; Surveyor, George B. Christian; Coroner, John Jones.

The State Executive Committee announce numerous meetings for Messrs. Thurman and Neel in Southern Ohio early in September.

Massachusetts.

ADDRESS FROM HAMILTON HALL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, August 25.—The Hamilton Hall Committee, of which Hon. E. R. Hoar is Chairman, will to-morrow publish an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts urging upon them the importance of attending the primary meetings soon to be called to choose delegates to the State Convention, and of securing through them an honest representation of the Republican sentiment of the Commonwealth. The address will support Washburne for re-election and denounce the course of Butler.

General.

Jeff. Davis says that however it may be with the men, he has never seen a "reconstructed woman." According to all accounts, he saw one in the sleeping car that needed reconstruction about as much as any of "our wayward sisters" who didn't "depart in peace."

The *Courier Journal*, of Louisville, being asked by a Paducah paper why it denounces the Credit Mobilier swindle but not the salary bill, replies: "It is simply because one ought to be denounced and the other ought not." Then it mercilessly turns upon its questioner, and asks "Why the nose of the average Paducahian is like a calcium light?" Such is the way they discuss the salary business down in Kentucky.

General.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DALLAS, August 21.—The Republican State Convention made the following nominations: Governor, E. J. Davis; Lieutenant Governor, P. H. Taylor; Comptroller, J. W. Thomas; Treasurer, A. T. Moore; Land Commissioner, Jacob Kuchler; Superintendent of Education, A. B. Norton. The ticket is considered a fair one. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

California elects a Legislature on Wednesday, September 3.

Maine elects a Governor, Legislature, &c., on Monday, September 8.

General Robert Lowry declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

There's a rise in the price of fresh salt, the demand for the article by the Democrats being very great. They want it to sprinkle on the tails of the Grangers, new birds, whom they are trying desperately hard to catch.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Chicago *Times* gives two reasons why the Democratic party will not succeed. 1. It cannot. 2. It ought not. The first reason renders the second superfluous. But a little redundancy is excusable in demonstrating an important fact.

Here is one of the gems that sparkle in the September, 1863, speech of William Allen: "These abolitionists say slavery is the cause of the war. I say it is not. They say slavery ought to be exterminated. *I say it ought not.*" Perhaps this modern Cincinnatus is of the opinion still.

The Republican leaders in Cincinnati are strenuously urging Judge Stanley Matthews of that city for the Chief Justiceship. Judge Matthews, it is said, has stood high with President Grant ever since he wrote a letter last year bolting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, of which body he was temporary chairman.

Another signal proof has been afforded that Democratic principles are now and forever one and the same. At the late Allen ratification meeting in Butler county, the Hon. L. D. Campbell defended the salary grab, and the Hon. S. F. Carey denounced it. Both are good Democrats in regular standing.

The Detroit *Post* thinks "The Republicans of Pennsylvania enter upon their State campaign with excellent spirit, and confident of another handsome victory in October. The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention is, in the main, an excellent one, and nearly every plank in it will be approved by the Republicans all over the country."

This platform, which comes all the way from the Hawkeye State, is brief and to the point:

> Whereas, We believe that when a man steals he is a thief; and
>
> Whereas, A majority of the politicians of *both parties* steal; now, therefore,
>
> Resolved, That we are tired of being plundered.
>
> Resolved, That it is a good time for thieves to stand from under.

An Iowa granger says: "We do not desir our particular class legislated for in detriment to others, but only ask equality and justice; a grand principle for which the Republican party has guided this nation through a bloody period of its history to maintain. We believe it will prove itself just as true to the task it has assumed for the future as it has been in the past, and consequently are not prepared to act with the present new-born party, whose existence gives such promise to be ephemeral and corrupt."

The Salem *Gazette* thus comments on the letter of General Butler: "Give you a reason on compulsion? If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion." "Falstaff was right, and General Butler would have done well to follow the example of that illustrious hero. To give a reason is to 'show your hand.' The general should have let all these idle words of calumny whistle by, while he stood fast in his integrity. If any one should doubt the purity of his motive, let his record be his vindication before a gainsaying world. To give reasons is to become a common mortal, and submit to the judgment of his fellows. But General Butler has given his reasons."

The coming political campaign in this State will be known as the "historical campaign;" not that it will make history, but it is likely to teach it. Those who knew little or nothing of the United States Bank affair, the Oregon question, the Texas difficulty, and the other important questions of a past generation, will be likely to know all they want, and more, about them in connection with the nomination of "Bill Allen." The Cincinnati papers are discussing those lively matters with the zeal and heat of antiquarians over a rusty coin, or editors of Shakspeare about a misplaced comma.—*Cleveland Herald*.

The St. Paul *Press* remarks concerning the Liberal Republicans: "It is safe to say that three-fourths of those Republicans who, with honest intentions, left their father's house last fall and lived riotously and spent their substance for a few months with the Democracy, have come back to where they started and have been joyfully reinstated. Those who have returned have brought with them a varied knowledge of the Gentile nations with whom they consorted—their customs, their vices and their husks. They have also brought into the Republican party those desires for reform, for economy, which were so violent as to cause their temporary and mistaken desertion. We know that their influence will be felt for good, and we are sure that their bitter experience in foreign lands will be of incalculable benefit to their party."

In spite of all the talk, little has thus far been done toward effecting local political combinations in New York city. Tammany and Apollo Hall find it difficult to fuse, although the leaders of both are agitating that course.

Reading the last speech of that good and great man, in our telegraphic columns yesterday, tears fall unbidden at the reflection that Jefferson Davis was once a prisoner and in chains—and got away.—*Rochester Democrat*.

It is asserted that Mr. Butler's chances of securing the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts are decreasing.

The exceedingly disputed question, "Is the Democratic party dead or alive?" draws this from the St Paul (Minn.) *Press*: "The Democratic party frequently talks as if it were alive, but it always acts as if it were dead. We cannot tell. But it does seem as if Democrats ought to know."

At a recent meeting of old settlers at Delphi, Indiana, one of the aged speakers referred in condemnatory terms to the "whisky insurrection" which occurred during Washington's administration, whereupon the Delphi *Times* (Democratic) berates him for abusing the Democratic party.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* picks up the Democratic assertion that the Republican party has no sympathy with the farmers, and remarks that as four-fifths of the Republican strength of the nation is and has been composed of farmers, this is as much as to say that farmers have no sympathy with farmers. Such talk, it says, is simply bosh.

Missouri, the land of soft shell crab and butteree watermelons, proposes to follow the prevailing fashion and have a strictly new party of its own. The Cassville (Mo.) *Democrat* says: "Certain impecunious so-called Democrats and Republicans in Barry county have been coquetting with each other for some weeks, for the purpose of forming a new party, which they propose to call the 'Loyal or Union Democracy.'"

One of the most ridiculous attitudes in which Hon. William Groesbeck ever placed himself was the attempt to give a name to a thing that has no existence. The uncertainty of the sex of the unborn ought to have deterred him from such a course. "Liberal Democracy" never did exist, nor never will, according to the tenets preached by Mr. Groesbeck and his coadjutors.—*Washington Chronicle*.

The Republican party, as we have often shown, has done all that the farmers have asked, so far, and would like nothing better than to have those specially interested in cheap transportation consult together and mature a plan for the more effective reform of transportation charges.—*Alton Telegraph*.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says of the new party: "The farmers' ticket" was a pretty well executed counterfeit, but it was not well calculated to deceive. With an open opponent of the grange for the head of it, with the second candidate declining to be crucified, with the third a railway attorney, and the probability that the committee will shortly remove the fourth from the ticket, there is little enough left of it.

The Democratic papers are fond of repeating the falsehood that the debts of the Southern States have increased $200,000,000 since the war, under Republican management. That this is not true may be inferred from the fact that the entire debt of the Southern States to-day is only $180,036,313, and that, in 1865, it amounted to $130,000,000. The increase, therefore, has been $50,000,000, and not $200,000,000.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, an independent, non-partizan paper, announces its determination to advocate the Republican ticket this year, because the Democratic party has pledged itself to, and is under the control of, the railroad monopolists of that State.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that it is a mistake to suppose that the Republicans of Virginia are made up wholly of negroes and the lower classes of whites. It asserts that many of the best white people in the State are in the Republican party, and that there is scarcely a county in the State in which there are not fifty to a hundred white Republicans.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the great leader of the Democratic party in his time, introduced into Congress and urged through both branches the first land grant for a railroad. This was the celebrated land grant to the Illinois Central. It gave alternate sections of the richest land on this continent, in its very center, to a gigantic corporation, in a country that was so rich that it would have built its own railroads and developed itself without artificial stimulants. After this up to 1858, during which the Democratic party was in power, no less than *thirty-nine* other similar grants were made to corporations, making an aggregate of 31,000,000 acres of public land in the very heart of the rich West, given away by Democratic Congresses.

Democracy has another distress in the recent address of Jefferson Davis. We do not find that the sentiments expressed meet so much objection as the time chosen for expressing them. It is rather hard, just as the Democrats are commencing another attempt to deceive the people into the belief that they are in thorough accord with the present, that the leading Democrat of the land should hunger in this public way after the flesh-pots of the rebellion. But that the Democrats receive this address as they do and fear its effect upon their prospects, is proof that they are conscious how closely they were in alliance with the lost cause. If they had not themselves taken this view of the Davis address, it is possible their opponents would not have been so cruel as to recall their past in this poignant fashion. In the midst of their lamentations over the probable effect of this speech, it is pleasant to find that ex-Senator Foote has hearty denunciation of the speech itself, and especially for its sentiment concerning Southern women. Mr. Foote may possibly be mistaken, but it will require something more than the word of Jefferson Davis to convince the public that the Southern women are nursing treason and laying the foundation of bloodshed and rapine in the future.—*N. Y. Times*.

Governor Hartranft.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with whom a party of friends has been enjoying a short respite from his official duties, in making a flying visit to Saratoga, Lake Champlain and other pleasant localities in Northern New York. Wherever he has tarried he has been welcomed, and has received such courtesies as were due the chief magistrate of a neighboring State. But the cordiality of these courtesies was enhanced by the recollection of some memorable incidents in the political campaign which resulted in his election. Few men were ever so vindictively and so falsely assailed, and no man was ever so successfully and so triumphantly vindicated. As it was believed by the opposition that the issue of the Presidential contest depended upon the result of the October election in Pennsylvania, the most unscrupulous means were used to compass Gen. Hartranft's defeat. Every base agency was employed and prosecuted with a persistent malignity and venom which not only greatly intensified the contest in that State, but attracted universal attention, and compelled Republicans in the Union to feel a personal interest in the election, not merely because of its assumed national importance, but a Republican success would be Gen. Hartranft's vindication. His name thus became a household word everywhere; and by their vindictive malignity, his enemies gave to a gentleman of unpretentious local reputation a national fame. Those who have met him during his present flying visit have not only been greatly pleased with him as a gentleman of intelligence and genial sociability, but as a sagacious politician and a statesman of broad and comprehensive views upon all questions of national interest. Governor Hartranft has learned, as many others had learned before him, that an honest man can suffer no permanent detriment from the vindictive and persistent slanders of his enemies.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

Imported Stock.

David Logan, Esq., of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa., landed at New York on the 19th inst., bringing with him on the steamer "Egypt" five stallions which he purchased in England and Scotland. Among the number is the celebrated thoroughbred stallion "Flying Horse," by "Wild Dayrell," out of "Chow" by "Surplice," grand dam "Epaulette," by "Colonel," out of Vicarage," by "Octavius," "Surplice," (winner of the Derby and St. Leger) by "Touchstone," out of "Crucifix." "Wild Dayrell" (winner of the Derby) was got by "Ion," dam "Ellen Middleton," by "Bay Middleton," grand dam "Myrrha," by "Malek," out of "Bessie," by "Young Gouty." The *London Sportsman*, of March 30, 1872, says concerning this horse: "He is of the best blood in England, and is a strong and handsome thoroughbred, and breeders may consider themselves fortunate in having the services of such a fine animal at their command." That the importation of "Flying Horse" to this country will prove of incalculable benefit to breeders of trotting horses, is beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Logan is an importer and breeder of thirteen years' experience. This is his second trip to Europe for stock this year, having traveled since February last over 16,000 miles. He has on his farm some of the finest "Lustre-Wooled" sheep in America.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 7th instant, referring to the great cereal crop, says: "The receipts of wheat from the interior seem to be steadily increasing. In July we exported ten full cargoes of grain to the United Kingdom, and judging from present indications we will dispatch more than double that number in August. The shipping trade is now fairly active; at this writing there are upward of twenty vessels on the berth loading or under charter, and there is, besides, a very large fleet under charter to arrive within the next sixty days. Freight engagements for the moving of this season's crop to the United Kingdom run all the way from £4 up to £5—some half-dozen ships now loading at the latter figure. At the present ruling rates for wheat farmers show a disposition to sell, to follow the market; yet at current prices of wheat and freight there is no margin of profit left to the exporter, and unless English market rates rise during the closing months of the year, heavy losses will be entailed upon the shipper."

LETTER FROM EGYPT, ILL.

Origin of the Name—Barnum in St. Louis—The Grangers and the Railroad Law—A New Iron Mine, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILLS., August 15, 1873.

Among the various things said of America and Americans, there is none more true than the remark of an Irish friend, who once said, "the American nation is a nation of nicknames." There is sometimes considerable interesting matter found in tracing out the origin of these *soubriquets*. One of our resolutions on arriving in this part of Illinois was, if possible, to find out why the southern third of this populous State should be called

EGYPT.

The first attempt was to ascertain by observation without inquiry; but this was too slow, and we went to asking every man who looked as if he were "to the manner born," "Why is this part of your State called Egypt?" The answer was usually prefaced with a grin and a look of regret; "'Spose its cause we're considerable in the dark down this way in matters of book larnin' and sich." This answer, though almost universally accepted as the correct reply, we found to be no less false than unjust. The truth is this: About 1820 to 1825, when the town of Vandalia was the State Capital, the northern and middle portion of the State began to fill up with settlers who, on arriving, found the supply of provisions very scarce, and so were compelled to go down into the southern counties for corn to keep away starvation.

Once, when a certain Col. Dunn, who afterward figured high in State politics, was upon a journey of this sort, he was asked by the landlord of the "tavern" at Vandalia where he was going. "Down into Egypt after corn," was the reply. And so to so trifling a circumstance as this is this section indebted for its euphonious *nom de plume*.

Leaving Vandalia, we were not long getting to St. Louis, which city we found busy talking about "Barnum's show," which was in full blast. Among others, we met Mr. Thomas, Mr. Barnum's thorough, affable and courteous man of business, who was very emphatic in his expression of pleasant recollections of Pittsburgh and her journalists.

The great sights of this great city have been sufficiently written up, I suppose, but I cannot refrain from noting a scene which occurs daily in front of the Planters' Hotel, opposite and underneath which, are situated the ticket offices of nearly all the great railroad lines which center here. The evening trains going East and West leave at the same hour, 6:15 P. M., and as the Mississippi river bridge is not yet finished, the roads undertake to make up for the deficiency by giving free transportation and I now propose a line or two on the subject. I must confess that I came to this vicinity fully prejudiced *in favor of the so-called* "Farmers' Movement." Recognizing that there was some action necessary on the part of the masses against monopolies of all kinds, and expected to find that these yeomen of the West were taking a step in the right direction. The writer expected to find these Granges presided over by some stalwarth son of toil, who knew none of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" common to our average American politician. We expected to hear speeches from these brawney patriots, that would give evidence of more earnestness and less political lore, and tell the story of a nation's wrong in a way more forcible than polished. But all this was a mistake. "The same old dogs still bay the moon," as in other days, only they howl on the other side of the barn now.

THE OUTS WANT IN,

and there is the end of all this hubbub. In almost every instance, in a county where the Democracy have been in power for a time, you find the "Farmers' club" led by some office-seeking Republican; and in communities where an opposite state of affairs exists, the opposite fact is observable. We conversed during the last week with at least twenty-five or thirty of the most influential men to be met, both in and out of this movement, and the conclusion is that many of the farmers are already convinced that they, as a class, are to meet but little consideration, and that the old professional office-hunters are at the bottom of the whole affair. The speakers at their public meetings are generally the same men who but lately mustered diligently in other ranks, and declaimed loudly for principles the very opposite of those now advocated. In conversation with a gentleman in a southern county, I got the idea, which was afterward confirmed by observation, that the average farmer in this locality is not thrifty and industrious as this class are usually found to be, but are generally those who, dissatisfied with homes where they might have gained a comfortable living and laid away a purse against a "rainy day," by ordinary industry and frugality, have come "out West" expecting to find spontaneous harvests. In this they were mistaken; and soured by disappointment, they are ready to complain at any and every thing affording a pretext. "The fact is," remarked my informant, "we have too many lazy farmers; our corn fields and fences show it at every turn; and if they would mind their business and go to work, you would hear no more of this complaint." This is the opinion of one of the men who had no time to grumble.

THE ONE THING

that this great reformation has effected is the passage of the new railroad tariff law, which, just now, is running the business of the State. It costs fifty dollars to take a car of scrap iron across the State from St. Louis toward Cincinnati; and there are many articles of produce that now lay and rot upon the fields which once returned a handsome income, but which a non-discriminating freight tariff won't allow to get to market. The farmers have paid dearly for the experience which has taught them that law-making and corn-planting were vastly different trades.

"Thanks for this lesson; it will teach
To after ages more
Than high philosophy can preach,
And vainly preached before."

Everybody is anxious to see the law repealed.

SHAWNEETOWN

is one of the old towns of Illinois, being the second town in the State in age. Its inhabitants number perhaps 4,000, a large share of whom are colored. The good people here thought the town finished, and were about to build about it a wall to keep what is here from floating off, when the Ohio gets up; but the discovery of

IMMENSE IRON MINES

in Hardin county just south of this, has worked matters up to an extent little expected a year since.

Mr. J. M. Woodward, C. E., of New York has been employed as Chief Engineer of the Shawnee and Paducah Railroad, at the same time he has been prospecting for the Martha Furnace Company on their lands for iron and lead ores, both of which were known to exist, but no one had any idea of the extent of these deposits, which have been found to exceed in value, when all things are considered, almost any other now known. Over 6,000 acres have already been tested, and the mineral is known to exist over about one-fourth of Hardin county. The ore is of the brown hematite variety, and is chemically a hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron, which will yield 56 per cent. solid iron, being an 80 per cent sesqui-oxide. The ore is very soft, and in some instances comes up a fine, earth-like substance. A most curious feature is this: the ore is principally found in wide, deep crevices in the St. Louis groupe of limestone, in which it is found. These crevices are twenty-five feet to twenty-seven feet across, the walls as straight and well defined as those of a stone house, and have been traced to an extent of two and a half in a direction north, 15° east. The solid ore is reached fifty feet to eighty feet below the surface, and has been drilled into 2,000 feet. When the solid ore is once reached, there is no appreciable mixture of earth, clay or stone; but the bed of pure ore is solid and very easily worked, as it is also easily smelted.

THE FAMOUS ILLINOIS COAL MINES

are but nine miles from this one, while the Ohio river is only five miles off and a railroad building through the midst of them, to Shawneetown and Paducah, Ky. There are two furnaces to be built at Shawneetown, where Mr. W. expects to produce pig iron at $15 per ton. There are five of these ore crevices discovered thus far, and investigation still going on. The average height of the mines above the river will be 200 feet.

This certainly seems as if it were the place for Pittsburgh to get her future supply of ore. It could be transported in her returning empty coal boats, to the mutual advantage of all interested.

ROVER.

Death of King Kombo.

The following "historiette" furnishing a strange story of fallen royalty reached us from Paris: The inhabitants of de Montgeron had frequently remarked, since the war, an aged negro, always irreproachably dressed, who daily made a rule of walking, silent and unaccompanied, into the most deserted parts of a neighboring wood. Reticent at first, the black in process of time made friends with Mr. Didier, in answer to whose questions he stated that his name was John King, and that he lived as *rentier*. In giving this information, however, the *soi-disant rentier* told Mr. Didier that King was not his true name, since he had formerly possessed another. "Oh," said Mr. Didier, "then you have been a colonial merchant." "No," answered the black, with a smile, "I have been King." "It may appear strange to you," continued he, "but forty years ago I was King of a tribe and not far from Sierra Leone." "But how did you lose your crown?" demanded Mr. Didier. The negro muttered some incoherent syllables, from which Mr. Didier gathered that he had been betrayed by some ambitious chieftains, and delivered over to the English Admiral, Hope, who afterward took possession of his territory. "Many a time and oft" did Mr. Didier endeavor, by questioning the negro, to obtain some further clew to the mystery, but in vain; all he could learn was that the ex-Sovereign had been brought in the Admiral's ship to London, where he found employment as a dock laborer. Having by his exertions amassed a small sum of money, as the fruit of his toil, he quitted this country and took up his quarters in one of the villages of the environs of Paris, where he made the acquaintance of M. Didier, and where his long walks in the woods reminded him somewhat of his native land. A few days ago M. Didier missed his swarthy friend and was not a little astonished to receive the following letter from him:

DEAR SIR: I have lived long enough I shall be to-night in the River Yeres, and I do not wish to be taken out of it. Do not forget entirely the poor old King, and believe me yours truly.

KOMBO.

New York seems determined to have its share of the trade with South America, and a number of her shipping houses are establishing a new line of steamships to that country. It is to ply between New York and Venezuela, grants and privileges having been obtained from that government for the purpose.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Relative Prosperity in England and the United States.

[From the New York Times.]

The iron trade leads the manufacturing industries in the United States. The whole amount of capital employed in its various processes is not very far from $200,000,000. The value of the raw material annually used by it amounts to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 of the same large figure, while the value of its products is not less than $320,000,000. About 130,000 operatives were employed by the trade in 1870, and a considerably larger number now. As by far the greatest proportion of these are heads of families, we get, at the rate of five to a family, about 600,000 persons directly supported by this industry, to say nothing of the large additional number indirectly taken care of. About $70,000,000 was paid in wages to these operatives in 1870, and this amount must be considerably increased at present, owing to the advanced prosperity of the interest since that period.

The welfare of this branch of our industry, therefore, becomes a matter of national concern, especially when, as now, there is likely to be a marked change in its condition, owing to the altered position of things in Great Britain. Until recently she has not only deprived us of the markets of the world for our great manufacture, but has even undersold us in our own market, despite a very liberal protection to the iron trade. It should, however, in justice, be added that the demand, especially for railway purposes, has been so great for the last two or three years that the efforts of both countries have been unable to supply it with anything like promptness, and prices paid have been very remunerative. Now, however, the great and apparently permanent advance in coal, together with stiffer prices for labor, have altered the conditions of the trade not only in England but throughout the Continent, greatly to its disadvantage. We say "apparently permanent" advance in British coal, because the Parliamentary inquiry seemed to result in no other conclusion than the price was high, while proposing no remedy and holding out no hope for the return of moderate charges. The practical working of this condition of things is, that out of 2,100 puddling furnaces in the North of England more than 700—a third of the entire number—are out of blast and likely to remain so until coal lowers. The British iron trade for the month of July shows a great falling off from that in the same month in 1872, owing, as one of the trade journals remarks, "to the competition with America, which has greatly injured the export trade." It is added that the exports to Canada, which have usually been large, have now ceased, owing to the fact that Canadians are buying their iron and heavy iron goods from the United States, at a lower rate than they can be at present obtained from England, owing, of course, to the advance in coal and labor.

Present prices, we ar further told, are as low as they can be, without working at a loss. We are informed that the commonest Welsh coke cannot be had under 36 shillings per ton at the ovens, or 46 shillings delivered at South Staffordshire, and as it takes one and a half tons of coke to smelt each ton of pig iron, the cost of fuel alone would be £3 9s, or about $17 50 for each ton of iron produced at the latter point. Now, it is very clear that on such a showing as this, manufacturers cannot reduce prices permanently, and it seems more than probable that the recent reductions, caused mainly by slack demand, have also been made for the purpose of breaking down the American iron interest. It has partially succeeded in making trade dull just now over here; but the effect can hardly be a permanent one. We are told by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, in reference to the English iron trade, that a large consumer in South Staffordshire has lately concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for 3,000 tons of finished iron, a portion of which has gone forward; that buyers of steel on American account are generally countermanding their orders, and that the exportation of chains and many other forms of manufacture to America has almost ceased, the bulk of American imports in this direction consisting of special kinds and forms of crude metal, which constitute the raw material for manufacturing industries here. It should be added that both the French and Belgian iron markets are also depressed.

Considering these facts, and the additional fact that our domestic production of iron is still 600,000 tons behind our own requirements, we must join the *Chronicle* in its expression of surprise that the National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers should have resolved that the production of pig metal should be curtailed as far as possible, until a more favorable market. This looks to us very much like following the bad example of the anthracite coal men in curtailing production in order to get higher prices. Our iron men cannot afford to do this. Their policy is to seize the golden opportunity now afforded them by dear coal in England, and not be afraid of the result. The business should be expanded, not contracted, despite the temporary dullness, for reasons which we hope more fully to explain hereafter.

DEATH on the scaffold is not an agreeable subject of contemplation, even for murderers; but when it comes to shoving innocent persons out of existence by that summary process, the matter puts on a much more unsatisfactory aspect. At Lynn, Mass., the other day, one man was killed and two others seriously injured by falling seventy-eight feet from a badly constructed scaffold, and such casualties are altogether too frequent to be let off with the charitable verdict of accidental. If this thing goes on at this rate, the victims might as well kill somebody, and make a "drop" of it in the regular judicial way.

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One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash amounting to		$1,500,000

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